The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,322.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	,, 72	0
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 ,, ,,
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In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.

HEWLETT—May 18th, at the Esplanade, Bombay, the wife of T. G. Hewlett, Esq., of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
,, Muscat	8th	22nd	,, Koweit	20th	3rd
,, B. Abbas	11th	25th	,, Bushire	23rd	6th
,, Linga	12th	26th	,, Linga	25th	9th
,, Bahrein	14th	28th	,, B. Abbas	28th	11th
,, Bushire	16th	30th	,, Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 167 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on 2nd June.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about............ 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on............ 5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 161 H. P., Commander, T. Saunders, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers, as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
,, Carwar	2	16	,, Bimlipatam	4	18
,, Narraka'	5	19	,, Vizagapatam	4	18
,, Tuticorin		20	,, Coconada	5	19
,, Colombo		21	,, Madras	10	24
,, Galle			,, Negapatam	11	25
,, Negapatam	10	24	,, Galle	14	
,, Madras	16	30	,, Colombo		2
,, Coconada	17	2	,, Tuticorin		29
,, Vizagapatam	18	3	,, Narrakal	16	1
,, Bimlipatam	18	3	,, Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	2	5

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander P. McKorkindale, will be despatched as above on the June, at noon.

Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	,,	Sunday.	Beypore	,,	Sunday.
Vingorla	,,	Sunday.	Calicut	,,	Sunday.
Goa	,,	Monday.	Tellicherry	,,	Monday.
Carwar	,,	Monday.	Cannanore	,,	Monday.
Compta	,,	Monday.	Mangalore	,,	Tuesday.
Mangalore	,,	Tuesday.	Compta	,,	Wednesday.
Cannanore	,,	Wednesday.	Carwar	,,	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	,,	Wednesday.	Goa	,,	Wednesday.
Calicut	,,	Wednesday.	Vingorla	,,	Thursday.
Beypore	,,	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	,,	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 19th May, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowkee" on the Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	,, 37	5	0	
Third Class	,, 23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

NOTICE.

STEAM BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND SURAT.

A NEW and fast sailing steamer "LADY NYASSA" will ply between the above Ports on the following days at proper tide:—

From Bhownuggur.		From Surat.	
April	12th, Thursday.	April	9th, Monday.
,,	18th, Wednesday.	,,	15th, Sunday.
,,	24th, Tuesday.	,,	21st, Saturday.
,,	30th, Monday.	,,	27th, Friday.
May	6th, Sunday.	May	3rd, Thursday.
,,	12th, Saturday.	,,	9th, Wednesday.
,,	18th, Friday.	,,	15th, Tuesday.
,,	24th, Thursday.	,,	21st, Monday.
,,	30th, Wednesday.	,,	27th, Sunday.
		June	2nd, Saturday.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. RAGHOO DAYA and VANARSEE PRAGJEE, Agents at Bhownuggur and Surat respectively.

VAJESANKUR GOWRISANKUR,
For His Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Premchund Roychund*, Scott, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Scott will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

GLASS BOTTLES, of all descriptions, manufactured by the North London Glass Bottle Company. Cheaper than any other House. Soda Water Bottles 15s. per Gross. Drug and Medical Bottles at very low prices. Orders and Communications should be addressed, I. ISAACS and Company, North London Glass Bottle Works, 25 and 24, Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road, London.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent; Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	£35	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "BHIMA," 1300 tons, Captain Morison, will be despatched 19th May,

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road. N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

THE AUCTION SALE advertised to take place at No. 24, Meadow Street, on MONDAY the 24th instant, IS POSTPONED till further notice.
16th May 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICE.—I have this day commenced Business as a TAILOR and GENERAL OUTFITTER, under the style and firm of J. C. STEWART & Co., in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Rosselett & Co., Meadow Street. J. C. STEWART.
17th May 1865.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in Office, No. 2, Dean Lane, at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY the 25th instant, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 1st July last:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That the four Directors now in office be appointed Liquidators.

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May 1866. Secretary and Treasurer.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable, either at the Oriental Bank or at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.
York Hams.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.
Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.
Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance. S. D'ESPERANCE.
Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, having reason to believe that on several recent occasions Shipmasters have been induced to sign Bills of Lading for large quantities of Cotton long before it had been shipped, consider it their duty to expose this fraudulent practice and to warn Merchants and Bankers when making advances on the security of Shipping Documents to satisfy themselves of the *bona fide* character of the same.

The Committee further warn Shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice, they involve their Owners in serious risks and expose themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th April 1866.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED).

पोरट कानींग लाड इनवेसटमेनट, रेकले मेशन, आड डाक कपनीं (लोमीटेड.)

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution passed at the Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders, held in Calcutta on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, the undersigned will, on and after MONDAY the 21st instant, pay a Dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. or Rs. 25 per Share for the year ending 15th February 1866.

Holders of Certificates or Call Receipts will be required to produce them on applying for their Dividends.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

MRS. LAKE,
MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c, &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from *1st March to 1st November.*

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sherborne House, St. John's Wood, London, N. W., conducted by Mrs. G. C. BAYSTON.—The above Establishment offers peculiar advantages to Parents in India desirous of ensuring for their Daughters a sound and Religious Education, combined with the usual accomplishments, and strict attention to Home comforts and moral discipline.

The highest references can be given in England to Clergyman and others.

Terms, including Board and Instruction in thorough English, French and Music, and all other particulars, may be obtained on application to T. LIDBETTER, Esq., No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

BENZINE COLLAS.—This preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Wholesale Agents J. Sanger & Son, 150, Oxford Street, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "Collas," all others are counterfeits. Agents for Bombay,—TREACHER & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	,,	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	,,	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	,,	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	,,	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	,,	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	,,	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	,,	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	,,	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	,,	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	,,	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	,,	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	,,	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	,,	3	12
The Universal Scarf	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	,,	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	,,	2	12
The Derby Scarf	,,	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	,,	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).
24th February 1866.

IRON CARGO BARGES FOR SALE.—Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Oriental Shipowning Association (Limited,) to put up to Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the following:—

Two IRON CARGO BARGES of 80 tons each, quite new and completely fitted.

The Barges may be seen at the Victoria Bunder, and further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of the Company, No. 31 Meadow Street, or of the Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May 1866.

VALUABLE and SELECT DOGS just arrived per *Louisa* from London—Two liver-coloured Spaniels (Dog and Bitch), six months old; five Scotch Terriers; one black and tan English Dog Terrier.

Also, a six-oared GALLEY, built by the best builder in Portsmouth for a member of the Royal Yacht Club. For further information apply on board the *Louisa*.

ICE.—The Government Ice House, Apollo Street, will be opened for the sale of AMERICAN ICE from THIS DAY, 14th May. Price One Anna per lb.

Regular Customers are requested to direct their Servants to apply for Books, in which will be entered the quantity furnished daily; Bills to be rendered monthly.

For the convenience of the Sick arrangements have been made for the sale of ICE during all hours of the night.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Lessees, Government Ice House.
Bombay, 14th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

TO THE SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with Clause XXXII. of the Articles of Association, we, the undersigned, Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), (representing in the aggregate more than one-tenth of the Shares of the Company, and having been such registered proprietors for a period of not less than three months) request you will be so good as to convene, within 20 days after the receipt of this requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing the following Resolutions:—

First.—That the Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share now made is inopportune, as also in breach of the pledge given by the Directors to the Shareholders at the General Meeting of the 1st December 1865, to the effect that the financial requirements of the Company to their fullest extent for the next six months certain shall be duly met without any necessity of applying to Shareholders for a Second Call, and therefore that such Second Call should be withdrawn.

Second.—That considering the financial position of the Company, as well as the critical state of the Bombay money market, all works should be suspended for the present.

Third.—To take into consideration the late appointments of Directors and Secretaries and Treasurers.

We are, yours obediently,
Jehanghier Bomanjee.
For the Financial Association of India & China,
John Smith, Officiating Manager.
H. Wilson.
Charles Iggulden.
Munjee Nursey.
Edwin Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.
For the Royal Financial Corporation (Limited),
Nanabhoy Sorabjee, Secretary.
For the Imperial Banking and Trading Company,
Merwanjee Framjee & Co., Treasurers & Managers.
Merwanjee Framjee.
Nasserwanjee Dinshawjee Syer.
Dadabhoy Dorabjee Mehta.
Dorabjee Framjee Panday.
Dewchund Nanjee.
Tullockchund Hookoomchund.
Tapidas Vurjdas.
Davidas Hurgovundass.
Govind Gungadhur.
E. D. Sassoon.
A. M. Gubbay.
For the Grand Finance Company,
Pestonjee Dadabhoy, Manager.
For the Central India Finl. Corpn., under Liquidation,
M. Roonan.
Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta.
Calliandass Mohundass.
P. E. Bendir.
Govind Balchrishna.
Bombay, 12th May 1866.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

DEAR SIRS,—The undersigned request you to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for the purpose of considering and resolving upon the proposals mentioned hereinafter.

We request you also to prepare and circulate as soon as possible a general statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company for the information and guidance of the Shareholders in their deliberations.

Further we beg, that on receipt of this requisition, you will withdraw the Notice of the Second Call until after we have had an opportunity of deliberating on the affairs of the Company at the said Meeting.

The Resolutions to be proposed are:—

1st. That it is inexpedient to enforce a Call on the general body of Shareholders at a time of monetary pressure, which renders it absolutely impossible for many to meet the payments required.

2nd. That a Committee be appointed to negociate with the Government as vendors of the Land to urge the loss of public interests which would be the consequence of the suspension or abandonment of the works of public utility which are now being carried on, and endeavour to arrange for a deferred payment secured if necessary by debentures on the Land and Works.

3rd. That the feasibility by making payment by debenture of any further debts of the Company for fixed property be considered.

4th. In case the above Resolutions be not carried, the proposition of winding up the Company voluntarily be considered, and, if carried, to appoint Liquidators and fix their remuneration.

We are, dear Sirs, your obedient Servants,
E. Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.
Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.
For the Asiatic Financial Association, in Liquidation,
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, } Liquidators.
G. R. Wilson, }
Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
Lovel John Mullins, pro Manager.
Premchund Roychund.
Bombay, May, 1866.

With reference to the above requisition the Directors have much pleasure in convening an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th May 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—GODOWNS TO LET.—There are several large GODOWNS at Elphinstone Bunder to let, well adapted for stowing Cotton during the Monsoon. For Rent &c. apply to Mr. RYAN, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

J. C. STEWART *vs.* J. BURN.
To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The notice that appeared in your paper this morning, relating to myself, is so absurd and so inconsistent with truth, that I only feel myself called upon to deny the charges in toto, accompanying this denial with a warning to J. BURN, Tailor, that should he mention my name in such a manner again, I shall not, as in this instance, be so merciful. J. C. STEWART.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.
Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.
Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.
13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.
No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend. J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

WARNING TO JOHN C. STEWART
AND
NOTICE TO THOSE IN THE TRADE
AND WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby beg to give Notice, that JOHN C. STEWART, a CUTTER in my employ, having through repeated drunkenness grossly misconducted himself in my house and since absconded from his duties, I warn all persons from giving him credit on my account, or entertaining him in any capacity, pending legal steps being taken for the recovery of £500, in default of the fulfilment of the agreement existing between the undersigned and the said JOHN C. STEWART.

J. BURN, Tailor, &c.
Bombay, 30, Meadow Street, 12th May 1866.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co.
Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of THOMAS DIVER, of Bombay, European inhabitant, who lately traded and carried on mercantile operations.

WHEREAS the said THOMAS DIVER, trading as aforesaid at Bombay, having declared himself unable to pay his Debts, and being desirous that his Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is therefore hereby given in pursuance of the Section IV. of the said Act, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said Thomas Diver will be held at the Office of the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited) in Rampart Row on FRIDAY next, the 25th day of May, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said Thomas Diver ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of the said Estate and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well kown remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., &c, which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.
Bombay, 6th March 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
16th February 1866.

THE UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—WHEREAS at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, duly held on the 11th day of December 1865, it was resolved that the Resolution previously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 7th November 1865, "That the affairs of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) be voluntarily wound up under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857," be confirmed; and whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 12th instant, it was resolved—"That Messrs. Narrayen Crustna Laud and Assaria Ludha be appointed Liquidators, and that the 2nd Call be returned to the Shareholders;" Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Company, are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several Claims for investigation.

NARRAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD,
આશારીઆ લધા.
ASSARIA LUDHA,
Liquidators Universal Bank & Financial Cor. (Limited).
Bombay, 12th April 1866.

NOTICES.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months .... 8 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ... 7 ditto.
,, 12 ,, ... 7 ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at their Meeting on 27th ultimo, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at this Office on 30th instant at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To confirm the Resolution passed on 27th April last that the Bank be wound up voluntarily.
2nd. To appoint Liquidators.
3rd. To fix their remuneration.

16th May 1866. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

MR. CHARLES MAYBURY, Job Master at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company, begs to inform the Gentry and Inhabitants of Bombay that from this date and until further notice he will charge as under:—

Carriage and Pair	Rs. 10
Shigram and Horse	,, 6
Phæton and Horse	,, 6
Dog Cart and Horse	,, 6
Buggy and Horse	,, 6

Special agreement can be made for Horses and Carriages required by the month.

Terms—Cash.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—$\frac{C}{29}$ 33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward. JOHN DWYER.
12th December 1865.

SPENCER COMPTON, Esq., deceased.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims on or against, the Estate of SPENCER COMPTON, late of Bombay, Esquire, deceased, who died on the 14th day of February last (and whose Will was proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 9th day of April last by Colonel D'Oyley Trevor Compton, the surviving Executor thereof) are required on or before the 15th day of June next to send particulars of their Claims to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP, Solicitors to the said Executor; and that at the expiration of such time the Executor will distribute the whole of the Assets of the said Testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which they shall then have notice—Dated this 11th day of May 1866.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
10th March 1866.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the East India Bank will be held at the Office of the Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 21st May, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed in General Meeting on the 19th inst.:—

1st.—That the Bank be wound up voluntarily.
2nd.—That Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee be appointed Liquidators.
3rd.—That the remuneration of the Liquidators be ten thousand Rupees each.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd April 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon ....Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ....Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND OTHERS.—J. CONNOR & Co. beg to solicit the kind patronage of the above, having entered into arrangements for supplying of Material &c. of every description at moderate rates. They have now on hand every description of Cutlery, Hardware, Tools &c., and are in a position to supply also Timber of every description and Building Materials, such as Scantling of sizes, Flooring Boards, &c. Mouldings, and Cornish work. Also Stone, Brick, Chunam, Sand, and Iron of every description supplied and delivered to order at very moderate rates.

They also call the attention of the above to the material advantages to be derived from the system they have adopted for carrying on Mechanical Work of every description, Carpentery and Smiths' work in general.

J. CONNOR & Co. beg to bring to the notice of Ship Owners, Masters of Vessels, &c. that they can have all orders executed with despatch, and repairs of every description, such as Caulking, Coppering, &c. &c.

Estimates for Buildings &c. &c. given, and Contracts of every description entered into.

All Orders and Letters to be addressed to J. CONNOR & Co., Oak Lane, Fort, where further particulars and information can be obtained.

N. B.—Mofussil orders will meet prompt attention.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
,, Indore	,, 50	,, 70	,, 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
MADRAS,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
CALCUTTA,

Agra, Allyghur, Allahabad, Attock, Berar, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Delhi, Dhurumpore, Etawah, Ferozepore, Futtehpore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googaira, Googranwalla, Goojerat, Hatras, Hurrapo, Jutteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Koorjah, Kalka, Kurnoul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Mutra, Mirzapore, Meerut, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillona, Roorkee, Rajapore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Sahibgunjee, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, and Wuzeerabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to

LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.
Offices Bombay 20, Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).
Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants, under the style of Manockjee, Limjee, & Co.

WHEREAS the said LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE having declared themselves unable to pay their Debts, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the Provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the fourth section of the said Act, that a MEETING OF CREDITORS of the said Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee will be held at the Office of Sir Charles Forbes & Co, Rampart Row West, Bombay, on TUESDAY the Twenty-second day of May, instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose, and upon such Resolution being adopted it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated 14th May 1866.

KELLY & Co.,
Solicitors for Manockjee, Limjee, & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, RUSKS and SCOTCH BUNS in TINS, received by each Overland Steamer.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM & CHEESE—Received by each Overland Steamer:—

Double Glos'ter. }
Somerset. }
Wiltshire. }
Berkley. } At Rs. 1½ per lb. in cut.
Chedder. }
Albert. }
Stilton. }

Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvas.
Cumberland, Wiltshire, and York Hams.

Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape-voyage, the undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this, and by way of novelty.

Mutton Hams in Canvas.
Cured Side Mutton in cut.
And Bayonne Hams.

CHEESE STANDS of various patterns.

CLARET-JUGS, assorted sizes and patterns.

TIN BONNET BOXES and BULLOCK TRUNKS of sizes.

A LARGE SELECTION of Parrot and Canary Bird Cages now being landed.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "Dinneford's" Magnesia, and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES. In Crystals Powder, or Liquid. Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs., or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta.	Roseine.	Fuchsine.	Violet.
Purple.	Crimson.	Mauve.	Blue.
Green.	Canary.	Orange.	Yellow.
Phosphine.	Scarlet.	Red.	Ultramarine.
Brown.	Black.	Regina.	Soluble Blue.

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.

N. B.—Be sure and write for JUDSON'S Dyes.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.—SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.—The most extensive assortment in Bombay of every article of Silver and Electro-plate always on hand at this establishment.

Beautifully chased and engraved solid Silver Cups and Vases suitable for Sporting Prizes.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Round Dishes with Warmer and Splash Dish, moveable handles to covers, so that the set of four dishes will form sixteen separate dishes. The set of four, from Rs 200 to Rs. 250.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes "Quadroon" pattern, with Warmer Splash Dish, handsomely chased handles and feet, with moveable handles as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes. "Beaded" pattern, complete as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro-plated and handsomely chased and engraved Soup Tureens, Rs. 175.

Tea and Coffee Services, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin (with cover), and Cream Jug (with cover), from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Tea Pots of new and rich designs, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 each.

Coffee Urns, Loysell's Patent, richly Electro-plated and engraved, Grecian pattern, with lever top, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 65.

Bottle-holders of a rich design, thickly Electro-plated, to hold Pints, Quarts or Magnums. Per pair, Rs. 20.

Richly Electro-plated chased and engraved Waiters—

8 inch from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25
10 ,, ,, ,, 20 to ,, 30
12 ,, ,, ,, 26 to ,, 35
14 ,, ,, ,, 32 to ,, 40
16 ,, ,, ,, 40 to ,, 55

Dessert Knives and Forks with richly plated and pearl handles, and engraved blades, in French polished Mahogany cases of one dozen Knives and Forks. The set from Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

Fish Eating Knives and Forks. Sets complete in mahogany cases, for one dozen persons, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Fish Carvers of the newest patterns, in Morocco cases. Per pair, Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

Cruet Frames, a very large and choice assortment always kept in stock, with 4, 6 or 7 bottles. Prices from Rs. 29 to Rs. 55.

Egg Warmers—the newly invented Egg Warmer is becoming an indispensable requisite to every breakfast table—

For four Eggs..................Rs. 20
,, six Eggs.................. 25

Pickle, Chutney or Preserve Frames—

With 2 Glass Jars..........Rs. 25 to 40
,, 3 do. .... 30 to 50

Bachelors' Cruet Frames for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Salt, newest design, Rs. 25.

Butter Pots in the newest and best designs, from Rs. 25 to 35.

Muffin Dishes do. Each, Rs. 25.

Liqueur Frames of elegant designs, with the new round bottles with handles and Electro Silvered lip top and cover, and inside cork—

2 Bottle Frames ....Rs. 50
3 Bottle do. .... ,, 65

Claret Jugs, several beautiful pattern of richly Cut Glass and Electro Silver Handles and Mountings, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

Decanter Stands. Per pair from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

Beer Mugs and Tankards of the newest and best designs, from Rs. 10 to 40.

Miniature Salt Cellars, a very choice selection of these novelties in best Silver Plate, with Spoons to match, particularly adapted for presentation.

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Plain beaded pattern	Rs. 25	0
Engraved and beaded pattern	,, 28	0
Chased and beaded pattern	,, 30	0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	,, 30	0
Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)	,, 35	0

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Engraved and beaded pattern	,, 38	0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*	,, 50	0

Spoons, Forks, &c., in the following patterns:—
Fiddle or plain pattern.
King's or Royal pattern.
Lilly pattern.

In complete sets, half sets, or in single pieces. Price list free by post on application.

CUTLERY.—The best Ivory secure handled Sheffield Cutlery—

Table Knives per doz.	Rs. 22	0
Dessert ,, ,, ,,	,, 18	0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)	,, 7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers Knife & Fork	,, 7	0
Table Steels. Each	,, 1	8

⁂ Our terms of business being strictly for Cash, we charge the lowest remunerative price for our Goods, and as the prices of all articles are mentioned in our advertisements, up country Constituents will please make the necessary remittance with their orders.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WANTED.

OVERSEER.—An European, desirous of settling in India, wants a Situation as above. He has been for the last two years in the employ of the Cotton Plantation Company of Natal: has considerable experience in bush-clearing, also Coffee and Cotton cultivation: understands Tamil and Hindustanee. Satisfactory Testimonials. Apply by letter to "A. Z. C.," at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a CLERK for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Aden. He should be a neat and quick Writer and have a fair knowledge of Arithmetic. Salary Rs. 50 with a free passage to Aden. Apply by letter to the undersigned enclosing Testimonials.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

WE have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India*. Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

THE *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Mecum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

WE have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette Press*, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its price, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette*. The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a BULL DOG. Apply to Captain SALT, Ship *Wilfred*, or CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a Persian Saddle HORSE, aged 5 years, height 14: a good trotter. The property of a Gentleman leaving the country. For particulars apply to "J. I.," care of R. Partridge, Fort.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE,—a cheap BARGAIN,—the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, one strong CARRIAGE and a pair of strong serviceable Arab HORSES, complete. One very strong Office SHIGRAM and HARNESS. One strong, hardworking SHIGRAM HORSE. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.

FOR SALE, the fine first class clipper ship "LALLA ROOKH," 1277 tons burden, now ready for inspection. For Survey Reports and further particulars apply to ROBINSON & Co.,
16th May 1866. Agents, Captain and Owners.

NOW LANDING, from Ship *Milton*, and FOR SALE by the undersigned:—

100 Bundles Flour at Rs. 40 per Bundle.
300 Cases Tobacco.
200 Bundles Rosin.
50 Bundles Apples } Rs. 2 per. doz.
100 Half Bundles Apples. }
30,000 Feet Deals.

BENJ. F. FIELD Junior,
Agent, Tudor Company.
Ice House, Old British Hotel, 7th May.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on FRIDAY the 1st June next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 30 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to
FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Managers for the Liquidators.
No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

A FEW transactions were effected in United Victoria shares, which rose from 1,100 to 1,125 per share. Market quiet.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 13/16d to 1s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s 1 15/16d. to 2s. 2d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100¼
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99¼
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98¼
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	212 to 214

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank ...	44 p ct premium.
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	60 p ct dis.
.....	200	100	.....	Asiatic New Issue	50 p ct dis.
2,110,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,100 p ct pm.
1,250,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India	100 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank	54 p ct dis.
750,000	250	200	.....	Bombay City Bank	40 per sh re.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	43 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	8&4 ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	34 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank	75 dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	15 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank	4 discount.
750,000	250	25	10	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	65 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank	55 discount.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	25	.....	East Indian Bank	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	28 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	65 p ct dis.
200,000	100	30	.....	London & Bombay Bk	8 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank	76 p ct pm.
21,000,000	500	250	6 p ct.	National Bank of India	230 per share.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor.	92 p ct pm.
600,000	250	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	75 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	.....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 p ct pm nm.
.....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank	8 dis.

LAND COMPANIES

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	3,600 p. sh. nom.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	80 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	625 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do.	40 per share.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Frere Land Co.	115 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	.....	House and Land Investment Co.	300 per share.
2,00,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	250 per share.
.....	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning	200 dis.
.....	10,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,225 per share.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 88
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	" 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	" 87
" " " " " 1842-43	" 87
" " " " " 1854-55	" 87
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	" 103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	" Par.
Five and a half per cent.	" 108¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 296
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106¼
Gold Leaf	" 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 17th May 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera	260 to 265
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	265 to 270
Surat and Broach (New)	245 to 250
Porebunder (New)	230 to 240
Veeraval (New)	200 to 210
Khandeish (New)	210 to 245
Dharwar (saw ready)	290 to 300
Hinghunghaut (New)	290 to 300
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	255 to 260

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 18.

Campbell, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Hoti Murdan.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 18.

James, Surgeon R. W., Medical Department, to join, to Tanna.

Williams, Conductor W., late Public Works Department, on duty, to Poona.

McCallum, Quarter Master R., 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.

GARRISON ORDER.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL HEATH.
Bombay, Friday, 18th May.

Lieutenant A. T. B. Stevens, Royal Artillery, has obtained leave, to proceed to England by the Overland route, on medical certificate.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 17th May.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards Lieutenant Tarriano, 4th Foot, is directed to proceed to England for the purpose of joining the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment.

The undermentioned officers of the 4th Foot have been posted to the Battalions specified:—

Captain Bromhead, and Lieutenant Davidson, to 1st Battalion.

Captain Nash and Lieutenant Tarriano, to 2nd Battalion.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY.			
17 Calumet	......Bingham	......Liverpool, Nov. 29.	
17 H. M.'s Dalhousie (s)	......Hewitt	......Calcutta.	

DEPARTURE.

MAY.		
18 Beth Shan	......Armstrong	......Point de Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

B. and B. S. S. Co.'s S. S. Bhima, D. H. Morrison, bound to Aden and Suez.
Ship Lepanto, H. C. Walker, bound to London.
Ship Wallasea, G. S. Carry, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Behar, for Aden and Suez.
S. S. Governor Higginson, for Kurrachee.
Ship Planet, for London.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

592 Planet, Nattras—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 18)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

697 Agra, Bell. (c. l. April 21)
1162 Ajmeer, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy. (c. l. April 21)
983 Ambrose, Cotter—Bell Miller & Co. (c. l. May 7)
1387 Annot Lyle, Shaw—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. April 13)
1049 Americana, Potts—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. (c. l. April 11)
754 Bates Family, Hughes—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Mar. 9)
1376 Becherdass Ambaidass, Mossop—Roper Price & Co. (c. l. April 9)
1276 Bird of Paradise, McCollum—Framjee Sands & Co. (c. l. Mar. 26)
1352 Bulwark, Kelly—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 10)
292 Cama Family, Miller—B. H. Cama. (c. l. Mar. 19)
1369 Castlemaine, McGill—Finlay Scott & Co. (c. l. Mar. 24)
1350 Celestial Empire, Purdon—Sir C. Forbes & Co. (c. l. April 5)
930 City of Madras, Graham—W. A. Graham & Co. (c. l. April 25)
858 Devonshire, Hoggan—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. (c. l. May 2)
1094 Duncairn, Finlay—Merwanjee N. Dubash. (c. l. April 25)
1091 Elizabeth Fry, Bentley—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. April 7)
1095 Eumenides, Poe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. April 14)
1030 Garnett, Toy—Farnham & Co. (c. l. May 1)
1492 Glenlyon, Fry—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 17)
1499 Hampden, Yaxley—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 13)
1268 Hahnemann, Hopper—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 13)
1197 Hannibal, Hill—Lyon Brothers. (c. l. May 1)
1065 Himalaya, Howes—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 29)
1043 Humber, Mitchell—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 27)
1094 Indomitable, Lewis—B. H. Cama. (c. l. May 5)
899 Juanpa, Parker—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. May 10)
881 Lucy and Harriet, Uhlrich—Knoop & Co. (c. l. May 10)
1263 Madura, Parlett—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. April 7)
1110 Maha Lukshmee, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
747 Miletus, Davis—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 28)
1049 Nagasaki, Masterton—B. H. Cama (in Dock).
1082 Oriental, Sanderson—Cursetjee, Clover & Co. (c. l. March 21)
1377 Promethean, Scott—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 14)
1003 Proserpine, Hiltz—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 2)
1043 Queen of India, Graingar—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 6)
1408 Royal Edward, Shaw—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 9)
1163 Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 15)
1305 Sarah Sands, White—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. March 21)
1143 The Craigs, Fleming—W. A. Graham. (c. l. April 10)
1524 Tomogonops, Morris—Merwanjee N. Dubash. (c. l. April 23)
1193 Tythonus, Alleby—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 23)
1225 Western Belle, Valentine—Killick Nixon & Co. (c. l. March 20)
1150 Wilfred, Salt—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. March 29)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1603 Behar (s), Blake. (c. l. May 18)
1716 Nubia (s), Gaby. (c. l. May 18)
519 William Stewart, Atkin.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1080 Antonia, Sartorius—Hormusjee & Bomanjee & Son. (c. l. April 26)

FOR HAVRE.

493 Annie Emma, Gaigeacaux—D. Cursetjee & Co. (c. l. May 4)
499 Glaneur, Lenneguerre. (c. l. April 6)

FOR CALCUTTA AND ANDAMANS.

818 Futtay Salam, Williams—H. A. N. Mahomed. (c. l. May 15)

FOR CALCUTTA.

939 Avabhoy, Henderson—Nahomed Durrumsey & Co. (c. l. May 8)
429 Shaw Allum, Clark—Fazel Mahomed Essa & Co. (c. l. May 16)

FOR TUTICORIN.

186 Mahomed Abram Allay, Nacoda. (c. l. May 11)

FOR COLOMBO.

514 Cantatta, Huthwaite (c. l. May 17)

FOR MAURITIUS.

891 Nurbudda, Nacoda. (c. l. May 2)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

790 Borodino, Gilkey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. (c. l. May 11)

FOR KURRACHEE.

770 Governor Higginson (s), Sanders—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 18)

NOT FIXED.

483 Anazi, Robson, W. Nicol & Co.
831 Atiet Rahmon.
1268 British India, Wemyss,—W. Nicol & Co.
1588 Calumet, Bingham.
1381 Canova, McNabb.
1008 Compta, Gooch—Jas. Shepherd.
575 Colonel Ledgard, Wells.
682 Faize Allum, Stafford—Candass Marondass.
75 February, Punberg—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
827 Fez Robance, Robertson.
745 Golden Pledge Murray.
746 Hippogriffe, Bews.
1011 Indomitable, Poyntz.
916 Iskenderiah, Stuker.
1088 J. P. Whitney, Avery—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
188 January, Nacoda—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
136 July, Kindrick—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1045 Kingston, Stewart.
Karanjah (s), Crocker.
1286 Kodabux, Row.
1299 Krishna (s), Pomeroy—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
745 Knarovic, Grey.
753 Lady Milton, Davis—Tudor & Co.
1277 Lalla Rookh, Buff—Robinson & Co.
440 Lemousin, Gorin—D. Cursetjee & Co.
680 London, Minto—Wallace & Co.
639 Louisa, Sowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
75 March, Guiamberteau—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
70 May, Swan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
800 Milton, Smith.
611 Mountstuart Elphinstone, Freebody.
214 Nada (s), Thompson—Stearns, Hobart and Co.
746 Omar Pasha, Dibbs.
891 Pennang (s), McCollum—W. Nicol & Co.
893 Prince of Wales, Winckler—Pursotum Heerachund.
892 Retriever, Beatson—W. Nicol & Co.
1300 Rothley, Lock.
898 Sallamity, Nacoda.
1282 Sarawak, Miller—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1354 Vicksburgh, Boyd.
80 Wagine, Nacoda.
989 Wurtemburg, Chase—(For sale).
891 Western Star, Dubern.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Until further notice the price of ICE will be HALF AN ANNA PER POUND.

A GOOD double-seated English-made PARK PHAETON, light, for one or two Horses, will be sold in BENNETT'S AUCTION THIS DAY.
19th May 1866.

TO LET, an upper-storied BUNGALOW at Tardeo. Rent moderate. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., House and Commission Agents.
11 Forbes Street.

T. McPHERSON, PLUMBER and GASFITTER, Khetwady, begs to inform his Customers and the public, that he has removed his place of business to Forbes Street, adjoining B. and B. S. N. Company's Office.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an airy BUNGALOW, No. 1 Lane, Khetwady, at present occupied by Mr. T. McPherson, Plumber, with Stable and Outhouses &c., large compound. Rent Rupees 75 per month. Apply at the Premises.

NOTICE.—All Contributions intended for No. VIII. of "PUNCH IN INDIA" to be published on the 1st of June, should reach this Office not later than the 25th inst.
Bombay Gazette Office, 19th May.

TWO GENTLEMEN want comfortable APARTMENTS in the Fort, or would have no objection to SHARE the EXPENSES of a suitable BUNGALOW in Colaba. Apply to "A. B.," *Times of India* Office.

WANTED, a few COPYING and ENGROSSING CLERKS, none but neat and rapid writers need apply. Applications to be made *by letter only*, stating former engagements and Salary required, to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a portable STEAM ENGINE, of 6 horse-power nominal, made by CLAYTON and COMPANY, is in first rate order, having only been a month in use. May be seen on the Elphinstone Bunder, opposite the Press House. For further particulars apply to
18th May 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank will be CLOSED on THURSDAY next, the 24th instant, the Queen's Birth-day.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 18th May 1866.

APPLES.—Fresh American APPLES, just landed, ex Ship *J. P. Whitney*, from Boston, will be sold at the Government Ice House this day.
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Lessees, Government Ice House.
Bombay, 19th May 1866.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE.—NOTICE.—FOR SALE, on application to the undersigned—
Rosin per Barrel.
Flour do.
Deal Boards and Planks per 1,000 ft.
Tobacco, &c.
JAMES REYNELL, Superintendent.

RE—J. C. STEWART.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Silent contempt would be sufficient of itself to treat J. C. STEWART'S letter to your address of this day; but if he is prepared "to deny the charges in toto" that I have laid against him, I challenge him to do so.—Your obedient servant,
J. BURN, Tailor, &c.
Bombay, 18th May 1866.

CAUTION.—With reference to an advertisement in yesterday's *Times of India* notifying the sale of Sundry Horses and a Carriage at BENNETT'S Auction THIS DAY, the property of T. D. HEWITT of the Bombay Hotel, I hereby caution any purchaser or purchasers of the said Horses or Carriage that I have a prior lien by Mortgage on the same, and any person or persons purchasing the same will do so at his or their own risk and peril.
W. CALCLAUGH.
Bombay, 19th May 1866.

NOTICE.—Probate of the Will of the late HENRY NEPTIME GRANT having been granted to his Executor, the undersigned, all persons who have any claims against the Estate, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within one month from this date, or the Estate will be wound up without reference thereto; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay their Debts within the period above mentioned.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.
P. GRANT, Saddler,
Fort, Bombay.

LOST, this day, in the Fort, between Apollo Street and Rampart Row, a BILL OF EXCHANGE for Rupees 1,458-5-10, drawn by Messrs. REES, GLANMORF & Co. on Messrs. DORABJEE & Co., Belgaum, and endorsed to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (with a second of Exchange and other Papers) endorsed in an envelope addressed to the Chartered Bank of India and China. Whoever will restore the above to the Chartered Bank of India or to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors, 6 Apollo Street, will be rewarded.
Bombay, 18th May 1866.

THEATRE ROYAL.—The BOMBAY MINSTRELS beg to notify that they will make their FIRST APPEARANCE at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE on MONDAY the 21st May, when an enticing programme will be presented. Full particulars will appear in MONDAY'S issue.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	......Rs. 4	Gallery	......Rs. 2
Stalls	...... " 3	Pit	...... " 1

Tickets to be had of MR. J. J. PARTRIDGE, Hummum Street, Fort, and at the Theatre on the night of performance.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, first class Teak TIMBER, as under:—

95 Tons 12" by 1" from 12 ft. to 25 ft. long.
10 " 8 " 1 " "
170 " 8 " ½ " "
40 " 8 " ½ 8 ft. to 30 ft. long.
12 " 3 " 2 " "
10 " 2 " 2 Tile Laths.
35 " 14 " 4 and 12 by 14, from 29 ft. long.
40 " first class Logs.

For price and further particulars apply to
SEVESTRE, PARKINS & Co.,
8, Church Gate Street.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, 66 Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

Proprietress.—MRS. J. GAYNOR.

The Proprietress begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she will open the above BOARDING HOUSE on the 31st instant.

She trusts to merit a share of their support by the cleanliness of her house, and that attention to the wants and comforts of her Friends and Customers.

A first class Billiard Table for the use of the Boarders. A good BILLIARD MARKER REQUIRED.
18th May 1866.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India have received their first supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Fruit Seeds from London, by the P. and O. Steamer *Delhi*, which arrived here on the 11th instant, and Seeds can be had at very moderate prices on application to the Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Out-station orders must be accompanied with remittances or reference in Bombay, as also with instructions as to the way in which they are to be forwarded.

Detailed lists of Seeds can be had free of charge, on application to the undersigned.
T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.,
Offg. Hon. Secretary to the Society.
Town Hall, 18th May 1866.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF THIS AFTERNOON
WILL CONTAIN

LEADING ARTICLES:—
The Land Question and Oude.
The Condition of Bombay.
Women and Journalism.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS:—
Military Instruction.
Cholera.
Bright and O'Connell.
Scandals.
The Religion of Buddha; &c., &c.

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In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council in India, and in the matter of CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY, and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants under the style of CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY SONS and COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY having declared themselves unable to pay their Debts, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the Provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Fourth Section of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY will be held at the Office of the East India Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row, Bombay, on SATURDAY the 26th of May, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose, and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated 18th May 1866.
C. LEGGETT,
Solicitor for Curmallybhoy Cassumbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy.

CALENDAR——MAY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter, Monday ... ...21st 2h. 49m. P.M.
Full Moon, Tuesday ... ...29th 6h. 9m. P.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	19	Jupiter rises at 10-2 P.M.	5 25	6 27	2 6	2 29	17th May 1866. Time 9h. 3m. 41s. 2.
Sun.	20	Penticost—Whit Sunday.	5 25	6 27	2 54	3 20	
Mon.	21	Length of day 13h. 3m	5 25	6 28	3 47	4 17	
Tues.	22	Mercury in greatest Hel Lat. S. at 9-29 A. M.	5 24	6 28	4 50	5 23	
Wed.	23	Saturn on the Meridian at 10-19 P.M.	5 24	6 28	5 57	6 33	
Thurs.	24	Birth of Queen Victoria.	5 24	6 29	7 5	7 35	
Fri.	25	Mars rises at 3-1 A. M.	5 24	6 29	8 6	8 39	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 4	KURRACHEE	May 12
AGRA	May 12	LAHORE	May 9
ALLAHABAD	May 1	LONDON	April 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 24	MAURITIUS	April 7
ALEXANDRIA	April 26	MADRAS	May 12
BANGALORE	May 12	MALTA	April 15
CALCUTTA	May 11	MEERUT	May 11
CAPE	Mar. 15	OOTACAMUND	May 10
CEYLON	April 30	OUDH	May 12
COCHIN	April 28	PENANG	April 24
DELHI	May 12	PUNJAUB	May 9
FRANCE	April 19	SUEZ	April 28
HONGKONG	April 11	SINGAPORE	April 22

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866.

IT will be in the recollection of our readers, that we have, on several occasions, adverted to the management and interior regulation of Native Indian States; we have always regarded them as necessary evils, that is, as evils which are necessary, because there is no way of getting rid of them. An able correspondent advocated their existence strongly, describing them as safety valves, and refuges where the disaffected to the British Government could indulge their feelings harmlessly; and extolled them in language which brings to mind the happy state of the people under the rule of King Azadbakht of wide celebrity. It must be confessed, that there is something irresistibly attractive in the idea of a contented little population cheerfully living under the rule of one of their own race, who carries on the government in a fashion best adapted to the thoroughly understood character of his subjects; gradually raising them into civilization, and teaching them arts and sciences, gathered from the more advanced, though neighbouring, power. Harmony, docility, and love on the one hand, with justice and mercy on the other, form a picture which Ovid has rendered familiar to us as the golden age. It is, therefore, with regret that we feel it our duty to rub a little of the gilt off the gingerbread, and to examine some of the recent doings of the Guicowar of Baroda.

An execution has just taken place in that city, of such a character, that it has called forth grave murmurings and complaints from a race of people who are habitually indifferent to the sufferings of others. The ostensible, and, we may say, official account of the occurrence, is briefly this: a man attempted the life of the Bhow Sahib, the Commander-in-Chief of the Guicowar's army, and was accordingly punished with the death allotted to traitors, that is, dragging at the foot of an elephant. The Commander-in-Chief is considered to be in some measure, *ex officio*, akin to the monarch, we should say, "a little more than kin, and less than kind." The details of this mode of execution are horrible. The criminal is bound hand and foot. A rope about twenty feet long is fastened to his waist by one end, the other being attached to the hind foot of an elephant. The animal is then driven through the city, each step dragging the victim in jerks over the rough road. Unable to release his arms, to protect his head, the most that the criminal can hope for, is to be speedily rendered insensible by striking against some friendly stone. After passing through the city, if there be yet a spark of life left, the elephant places his foot on the body, and all is over. In the present case, we understand, that the man was dead before the confines of the city were reached.

If this were all that was to be said about the crime and its punishment, we should not think it necessary or expedient to shock our readers with the above distressing details, for it would not be our duty to comment thus upon the administration of justice in an allied State; but, as we have said, the circumstances of the case have created much discontent in Baroda, which a mere execution for a crime, however horrible, would scarcely do. The popular account of the whole affair differs very materially from that of the Court. There is always a vein of exaggeration running through every native account, but the following is the common talk of the place, and is, we think, far too circumstantial to be received with credit.

It is said that some time ago a certain female was discarded by the Guicowar, for reasons unnecessary to state, that she, either then or before, formed an acquaintance with a wealthy Mussulman gentleman, who took her to himself; they becoming deeply attached to each other. This Mussulman was the owner of a large property at some little distance from Baroda; and was one of the principal men in the land. His territory, we understand, was given to his ancestor as jaghire or *inam* by the late Guicowar. He was called upon to give up the female in question, but refused, saying that he valued her more than his life. It may seem surprising to our readers that a discarded favourite should be thus re-claimed, but it appears that she, upon whom royalty has deigned to smile, is debarred from baser affections. His Highness was urgent, the loving couple were obstinate; the female was seized: the Court says that her partner in his rage endeavoured to kill the Commander-in-Chief; the people say he did nothing of the kind, but that some one came and swore that he was conspiring against the Guicowar. He was taken and imprisoned, and without any fair trial, executed, as we have above described. His companion, being a woman, was not put to death; the weaker sex are exempt from that punishment; her nose has been or will be cut off. The Mussulman's territory being *inam*, is, we conclude, forfeited to the Crown.

The British Resident is powerless in these matters. An execution must be notified to him, and his counsel taken, but there is no obligation on the part of the native government to abide by his advice. We believe that in the present instance, Colonel Barr remonstrated long and earnestly with His Highness, representing that no murder had actually been committed, that the evidence was unsatisfactory, and that the mode of execution was barbarous and abominable. All in vain, *Grattez le Russe, vous trouverez le Cosaque.* The Guicowar is a man of much talent, penetrated with sincere approbation of English customs and civilization. He is in the habit of ruling his people fairly, of paying great attention to financial, economical, and military matters: on the whole, he is probably one of the best, if not the best, of the independent native Princes of India; he has all the latest French and English specimens of art manufacture, and is well acquainted with the British system of justice and moderation; yet, actuated apparently by private pique, he drags a subject to death at the foot of an elephant!

ON Thursday last we gave publicity to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the Mortuary Returns of the city. The Commissioner corrects an error in our leading article of Monday, in which we inferred that the expense of preparing the Returns was still defrayed by Government, whereas Rs. 7,600 was budgeted for, and sanctioned by the Justices for their preparation. We readily give the ratepayer credit for defraying the charge under this head, but this only gives additional force to our remarks on the Returns themselves. The question raised by us had little or nothing to do with the pecuniary arrangement connected with the health statistics of Bombay, and we still maintain that it is peculiarly the province of the Health Officer to receive, to collate, and arrange these statistics so that they might be used for the highest sanitary purposes. The Commissioner, in endeavouring to convict us of error as regards the responsibility of the Mortuary and other Returns, maintains that Government transferred the responsibility of the Municipal statistics to those on whom the law intended it should be imposed, leaving it to be supposed that the Commissioner's Department is really responsible for the Returns. Placing these statistics in charge of an officer wholly unconnected with the Municipality, can scarcely be the arrangement contemplated by the Act. The Acting Registrar does not even occupy the position of a hired servant of the Municipality, for, according to the Commissioner, "Dr. Johnstone has kindly consented to officiate;" is, in fact, placing the Commissioner under obligation. The arrangement, in so far as compilation of the Returns goes, may suit well enough, but the Health Officer is left dependent on the Officiating Registrar for all that health statistics can teach. We say it is utterly indefensible to separate the statistical from the other branches of the Health Department, and that there is no branch of that department on which the Health Officer should rely for all improvements equal to the statistical branch. This was the point of our article, and it was our desire to see the Commissioner not only nominally responsible for. Municipal statistical returns, but in the spirit and letter of the Act, actually reducing the various Returns "to such tabular forms as may be most useful for sanitary and other purposes." To our mind the kind consent of a vicarious officer to officiate for a Municipal Officer was scarcely in accordance with the Act. If we admit the necessity for this vicarious aid, it will be necessary, also, to admit that the Commissioner is working his department with a crippled staff; and this we cannot do in the face of the recent additions to the Health Department. The Commissioner has supplied himself with all the assistants the law allows, and with this staff the duties should be performed.

The Commissioner defends the appointment of a vicarious officer on the plea that it is only temporary, or "until the Health Officer's very heavy duties admit of his taking up this duty also." This is an unfortunate plea, and serves only to condemn the arrangement completely. We are told that the Health Officer is too busily engaged in some of the duties of his department, so busily, indeed, as to render it necessary to place the statistical returns of the city in the hands of an officer unconnected with the Municipality, and that he cannot at present attend to statistics. The statistical branch must be separated from the scavenging branch. But is not the too heavily worked Health Officer holding the office of Coroner of the city—an office where the duties are increasing day by day, as shown in our columns a few days ago, by the increasing number of inquests? If there is one reason for combining the appointments of Health Officer and Coroner of this city, there are fifty against it, not the least of which is founded on the fact that the Health Officer is called upon to perform, as such, duties which are too heavy to allow him to attend to Municipal statistical returns. Any other but the Health Officer might be the Coroner of the city, but no other officer could be so efficient a Registrar of Returns as the Health Officer. Let Government take away the Coronership from the Health Officer, and give the post to another, rather than that the health statistics should be separated from the Health Department.

Until assured of the fact by the Commissioner, we did not suppose that the Health Officer was unable to take charge of the statistics of the city in consequence of heavy duties, and now that it has been shown wherein exists the difficulty, and that the duties of Coroner, which are of a very secondary nature as regards the Health Department, interfere to prevent the Health Officer taking up the health statistics of the city, which are of vital importance to his office, we trust that existing arrangements will be altered so as to secure to the Municipality the services of their own paid servant, and that Government will see the necessity of appointing to the Coronership a gentleman unconnected with the Municipality. From the date on which the offices of Health Officer and Coroner were combined, we had felt the unsoundness of the measure, and our opinion has now been strengthened and fixed by the statement of the Commissioner that the Health Officer is unable at present to take up the duties of the statistical department, which belong so eminently to his province. Nor is the Health Officer, in the office of Coroner, responsible to the Commissioner, so that a great part of the time of the Health Officer is taken up with duties purely Governmental and unconnected with the Municipality. The Health Officer will himself remember, when the new Municipal Act was before the Council, that the conjoined appointments of Health Officer and Coroner were intended to be amalgamated only when the Health Officer was a half-time official. His Excellency the Governor especially remarked upon this subject, and we are sure that when he learns from the letter of the Commissioner, that the nature of the duties which fall upon the Health Department are such that a part of them, and that the most important part, cannot be performed by the Health Officer, a new Coroner will be at once appointed so as to enable the Health Officer to perform a duty which the Municipal Act contemplated should be performed either by the Municipal Commissioner or the Health Officer, but which is now transferred to an officer who "has kindly consented to officiate."

It may with justice be urged against the plurality of appointments in the case of our Health Officer that he is only a half-time officer in the Municipality while he holds the Coronership of the city in addition. We will not stop to enquire how many inquests are held weekly by the Health Officer, but must refer our readers to the statement published in a recent issue of this journal. It is enough that the numbers are considerable and the work must be heavy. Under the explanation now offered by the Commissioner, let the Justices see to it that the too heavy work entailed upon the Health Officer is not the result of his extra-municipal appointment—an appointment with which the Municipality has no concern. If from this cause the health statistics are left to other hands than those contemplated by the Municipal Act, the remedy is clear, a full-timed Health Officer should be demanded. And what is easier than to transfer the office of Coroner to any medical or other gentleman in the Presidency; what easier than offer it to Dr. Johnstone, for instance, if he can find time to take up the duties? Let the selection fall where it may, we are sure Government cannot be long in selecting an individual fitted to discharge the duties satisfactorily.

The demand made for extraneous aid to help on the Municipality with its statistical returns, might as well be made in other than the Health Department. The mischief which has been supposed to result from the neglect of half a century in the scavenging of the city, applies with equal force to all the departments. Why, for instance, should the Commissioner not be assisted in his very heavy duties; why the Executive Engineer, the Controller, the European Inspector of Markets and Provisions, or any other of the new establishment? How comes it that the Health Department is alone found to be overbalanced, requiring an outside prop? Is the Act imperfect, or the Budget estimate defective? Before any satisfactory or intelligent reply can be given to these questions, it is necessary to prove that the Health Officer, a full-time paid officer, is too heavily employed in the service of the Municipality to overtake the duties that pertain to his office; and until this is done, the budgeted salary of Rupees 2,400 sanctioned for a Superintendent Registrar of Statistical Returns is a waste of the funds of the Municipality which the Justices should never allow. The Health Officer is permitted to transfer a part of his services to Government, for which he receives a separate salary, while a part of his proper duties is performed by an officiating officer, who is to be also separately remunerated. This arrangement, while it is subversive of the interests of the city, is neither more nor less than an unjust demand of two salaries for the one duty. If it is the duty of the Health Officer to superintend the health statistics of the city,—and the Commissioner admits that it is so,—then the salary of the Health Officer must have been sanctioned for the performance of this duty also. True, a separate sanction was obtained to Statement 18 in the Budget, but that sanction was given at a time when the statistical returns of the city were in the hands of an experienced officer (the late lamented Dr. Haines) who had worked hard for years in bringing them to that state of forwardness and completeness in which they are now found. While the late Dr. Haines remained in charge of these Returns, it would have been ungracious to have insisted upon their removal, even if they were to be transferred to the hands of so eminent a scientific gentleman as our Health Officer. The altered circumstances of to-day made a change necessary, and in the persuasion that it was for the good of the city to place the health statistics in charge of the Health Officer, we brought the subject before our readers on Monday last, after we had learned that it was resolved to split up duties which no man of understanding could honestly separate.

LOCAL SKETCHES.—No. XI.

COTTON-PRESSING IN BOMBAY.

COTTON-pressing has grown, within the last few years, into a most extensive and important industry in this city, and has been brought by repeated inventions and improvements to a pitch of refinement equalled, we believe, in no other part of the world. The introduction of the cotton-press in Bombay—using the term "press" in its proper sense—is an event of comparatively recent date, the honour of it belonging to Mr. West, an ingenious Civil Engineer, whose machine was first used from thirty to thirty-five years ago. But long before that time there was a "screw" of a somewhat primitive construction employed in Bombay; and it was from it that the natives derived the name which is often inaccurately applied to what are properly called presses. This "screw," indeed, was to be found in use so recently as ten years ago. Its construction and use may be thus described:—There were two screws working in a large rough box, the screws being placed upon the floor of the building, and supported usually by a beam extending from one wall to the other. The cotton, after being placed in the box, was made into a large soft bale, and "lashed" loosely. It was then removed and put under an iron screw (no box being used) in the centre of an open frame. This screw extended from the lower to the upper floor of the building; and on the latter, at the upper end of the screw, there was a capstan, resembling the capstan of a ship. The screw was worked down, and the pressing accomplished, by means of bars placed in the capstan; and from twenty-five to thirty men were engaged in this part of the work. Cumbrous as the operation may appear, bales were pressed by it—though necessarily in a tedious and laborious manner—quite as small as they are at the present day, but in a very rough uneven form.

Mr. West's press, on its introduction, displaced, to a great extent, those old fashioned screws. It was first used by the Apollo Press Company, and has continued to be their machine down to this day. At present they have about twenty in number, in their premises at Colaba, and we believe they turn out from each machine, with the aid of steam power, from sixty to eighty bales per day. West's press is the type of all the presses in Bombay, which, it may be seen at a glance, are more or less borrowed from his. This was the first machine of the kind, so far as we are aware, in which lever power was employed. The levers were drawn towards the centre of the machine, and the "follower" that presses upon the cotton forced down, by means of a quadrant, connecting rods, and eccentrics, which in the time of the inventor were worked with a capstan, somewhat in the same way as in the case of the old screw. Mr. West adopted an ingenious method of relieving the pressure upon the bale; the bottom plate of the "box," upon which the cotton lies while it is being "lashed," is moveable, and rests upon a wedge, which, when the bale is ready to be taken out, is drawn back by a powerful screw. If proper measures of this kind were not adopted, the working parts of the press would be liable, in consequence of the elasticity of the compressed cotton, to suffer serious damage.

The next press which we have to notice was a modification of West's, and was designed by Mr. Thomas Cardwell, of Cardwell, Parsons and Co., and adopted by the Colaba Press Company (of which Mr. Cardwell, with Mr. Thomas Richmond and Mr. Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petty, were the principal promoters) on its formation in 1840 or 1841. In this new machine lever power was still employed; and the difference—which was not of a fundamental nature—was in the method of applying that power. The Colaba Press Company has at least thirty of Cardwell's presses at present. The machine was at first capable of pressing only from sixty to eighty bales a day; but the Company is now able to get from 110 to 115 apiece from eight presses which have been working for several years in a large building, forming part of the Company's premises, on the west side of Colaba Causeway, near the Strangers' Home. They employ steam power in working most of their presses.

The premises of both the Colaba and the Apollo Press Company are at Lower Colaba, where, indeed, nearly the whole of the presses in Bombay are to be found, most of them occupying ground leased from the United Victoria and Colaba Land and Reclamation Company.

The next Company that entered the field was the Hydraulic Press Company, which was established in 1856 by Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy. This Company's premises have hitherto been in Marine Street in the Fort, but it is now removing to the Colaba ground. The machines of the Company are twelve in number and are worked by two high-pressure steam-engines; they are similar to the ordinary hydraulic presses employed in pressing piecegoods in England, the difference consisting in their having long cylinders and a deep box for receiving the cotton.

The Fort Press Co., though formed in 1854, (by Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) had not its presses at work so early as the Hydraulic. They have twelve machines at Colaba, and several others employed in the Fort. The press which they use was designed by Mr. Wilson of the firm of Nasmyth and Co. of Patrickcroft near Manchester; and it is worked by hydraulic power, differing from the ordinary hydraulic presses in having two cylinders placed side by side. Steam power is employed by this Company also.

The number of bales turned out by these hydraulic presses is within a hundred each per day.

The Bombay Press Co., started by Messrs. Brice and Co. in 1863, also uses hydraulic presses. The presses were constructed by Messrs. Nasmyth and Co., and their prominent peculiarity is that they have three cylinders.

The press employed by the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co. (which was formed by Messrs. Robertson and Co. in 1863) is of a class quite distinct from the others, and is called by the name of its inventor, Mr. Brunton, a Cochin merchant. Mr. Brunton bought two small second-hand presses which had been used for wool, intending to employ them in pressing coir, of which it is well known large quantities are exported from Cochin. Finding that they were too weak to press the material into a bale of the proper size, he procured a powerful, short cylinder, hydraulic press from England. In the smaller machine he pressed the coir as much as was practicable, and then, by an ingenious method, lifted the bale (which had a moveable board above and below) out of the machine by means of strong steel bars, with hooks, attached to the bale boards, and thus transferred it to the other machine, where the operation was completed. In this manner he was able, we believe, to turn out as many as 150 bales a day. Mr. Brunton exhibited his press in Bombay, and it was adopted by the Company we have named. One disadvantage connected with this press is, that it requires trained workmen to manage it properly; but the Company has surmounted this difficulty by bringing men from Cochin, who were accustomed to working it there. By the system now followed by this Company, the work of pressing a bale is distributed, in fact, over three presses. There are four presses, or rather sets of presses, at present employed, and two in course of construction; and from each they get from 120 to 130 bales per day. Hydraulic power is used.

The East India and the Akbar Press Company, which have their premises at Carnac Bunder, were also formed in 1863—a year in which Bombay was prolific in the establishment of cotton presses. They use a press similar to that of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., to whom they pay a royalty.

The Scott Press is the property of the United Victoria and Colaba Land and Reclamation Company, having been taken over as part of the property of the old Victoria Company. There are six presses of a very powerful description used here, each of them capable, we understand, of giving a daily out-turn of a hundred bales. The work is partly done by levers and partly by hydraulic power; and so far as the levers are concerned the construction very nearly resembles that of Mr. Cardwell's press. The hydraulic power is applied from beneath, and is only employed in finishing the pressing.

The Prince of Wales Press Company, one of those which sprang up in 1863, uses a machine which effectually combines both the lever and the hydraulic power, and which can turn out a much greater number of bales than any of the other presses. Since November last three of the presses of the Prince of Wales Company have turned out, in all, 50,000 bales; the average number per day in the case of each press is 150, and the enormous maximum number of 187 has been reached. The press is sixty tons in weight and thirty feet high. One great advantage possessed by these machines is that, though there is only one steam engine at present used, they are all capable of working with their full effect at the same moment. It has also been found that the quantity of coal needed is comparatively small, for, while some other Companies require from 16 to 18 lbs. for every bale, the Prince of Wales Company consumes only 7 lbs. At present the Company has three presses working, but there are other two erected and ready for use, and another steam engine has also been put up. The inventor of this press was Mr. John Hodgart of Bombay; and as it appears to be decidedly the most successful machine of the kind yet produced, we may be pardoned for appending Mr. Hodgart's own account of it, given in a paper which he read three years ago at a meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institution. We may mention that that institution, in 1863, awarded him the Berkley medal in acknowledgment of the merit of his invention:—

> The box, which is about half the height of the press frame, is made of iron plates, which are fastened together by bolts. At the top of the box there is a door by which it is filled with cotton, and at the bottom there is a folding door on each side, where the bales lashed and removed from the press. In the ends of the box and on a level with the folding doors at the bottom there are loose doors which are hinged by their upper ends. These doors fit into recesses from the inside in the ends of the box and are intended to relieve the end pressure from the bale after it is lashed; they are held in the proper position by strong screws, while a bale is being pressed and lashed. When the bale is ready to be removed from the press, the screws are screwed back, and the doors swing backward into the recesses, leaving the bale loose upon the bottom plate. From the top of the press there is a double jointed lever suspended by a pin. To the lower end of this lever, there is a second lever attached by a moveable joint. The second lever is connected with the head of the follower, which presses upon the cotton in the box; and on the ends of the pin of this joint, there are pulleys fitted which serve as vertical guides to the top end of the follower while the press is working. Opposite to and nearly on a level with the middle joint of the levers when in the position they would assume if hanging loose, an hydraulic cylinder is placed on strong supports; the bottom of the cylinder lies towards the press, and the ram in the opposite direction. A crosshead is placed on the end of the ram, and the ends of the crosshead extend through horizontal guides which support the crosshead and ram while they move backwards and forwards. Two rods connect the crosshead of the ram with the middle joint of the large levers, and when the ram is at the bottom of the cylinder the side rods hold the middle joint of the levers out from the side of the press, forming an acute angle, and lift the follower (which is suspended in the box) above the top door. In describing the working of this press, we will assume that the working parts are in the above position. The bottom doors closed and locked, and the hinged plates for removing the pressure from the ends of the bale held in a vertical position, the box of the press is filled with cotton by the top door, this door is closed, water is forced into the hydraulic cylinder, and the ram being pressed outward, draws by the connecting rods the middle joint of the lever to the centre line of the press and presses the follower downward upon the cotton in the box. The folding doors at the bottom of the box are unlocked in the same manner as in the old Apollo Press, a short time before the pressing is finished, which saves time in lashing the bale. When the middle joint of the lever reaches a point near the centre line of the press, a valve is opened by the press which stops its motion. When the bale is lashed the water is allowed to run from the hydraulic cylinder back to the pump cistern, and a weight connected by chains to the head of the follower in the box, lifts the working parts of the press up to the original position. The novel feature of this press is the combination of the lever and hydraulic press connected and acting together in concert. In the Prince of Wales Press the hydraulic cylinder is placed nearly horizontal, and bolted to the frame of the press, and the ram is connected with the levers by a crosshead and side rods; but provision is made in the specification for the cylinder being fixed horizontally, vertically, diagonally, or suspended on trunions and made to oscillate, and the piston may be connected with the levers by one rod only or by a chain. The general objection to the old Bombay lever presses is the great wear and tear of their working parts, and the objection to hydraulic presses is the difficulty experienced in forcing water into the large cylinder under a great pressure, and the risk of bursting the cylinder and pumps. The objection to the lever press is met in this case by applying a comparatively small hydraulic cylinder direct to the middle joint of the levers, thus dispensing with the complicated and expensive working parts; and the advantage my hydraulic cylinder will have over ordinary cylinders is this, that water forced into a small cylinder under what may be considered a low pressure in a hydraulic press will exert great power in the press, so that the pumps will be more easily worked than the pumps of ordinary hydraulic presses, which will effect a saving of power, reduce the tear and wear, and obviate the risk of bursting the cylinders or pumps. To show more clearly what I conceive will be the superiority of my press over those already in use, I may take for example the hydraulic presses of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., and the presses of the Hydraulic Press Company. In each of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company's presses, (which are, I believe, the most powerful in Bombay,) there are two 11 inch cylinders, the combined area of which is equal to 190 square inches, and to get a force of 400 tons in the press, the cylinders must be worked to a pressure of 42 cwts. per square inch. In each of the Hydraulic Press Company's presses there is one 12 inch cylinder which has an area of 113 square inches, and to get a force of 400 tons in the press the cylinders must be worked to a pressure of 70¾ cwts. per square inch; whereas in my press a force of 400 tons on the bale in the press will be obtained from a pressure of 25 cwts. per square inch in the Hydraulic cylinder and this, too, by using only one 8 inch cylinder in each press.

Mr. Hodgart's expectations have been more than realised, and the public appreciation of his press is shown in the fact that it has been introduced elsewhere. At Kurrachee there are two at work, belonging to the Albert Press Co.; and the Victoria Press Co. at Madras has four. At Kurrachee, though the workmen are necessarily more inefficient than here, an average daily outturn of 140 bales has been obtained from each press. Speaking of presses at a distance we may state that there are two of Messrs. Brice and Co.'s at Kangaon, on this side of Nagpore.

The total number of cotton presses, we believe, in the town of Bombay, is about 130. Prior to this month the charge for pressing a bale of cotton was one rupee and a half, but since that date it has been increased by all the companies to two rupees. The workmen employed at the presses are paid according to the number of bales pressed; and this system of remuneration inspires them with an energy and industry surpassing anything that one would expect to find amongst Oriental labourers. They usually receive four annas amongst them for every bale, and their earnings are generally very considerable for men of their class. In the premises of the Prince of Wales Company there are fourteen men engaged at each press, excluding one who is paid by the Company and who exercises a superintendence over the rest.

The want of a better system of pressing or "half-pressing" cotton, before it is brought to Bombay, has long been recognised by the public; and it is gratifying to hear of the construction of a press suitable by its lightness, cheapness, and simplicity of design, for use either at the scene of cultivation or at the railway stations or ports from which the cotton is afterwards forwarded. We availed ourselves of an opportunity, the other day, of examining a press of a new construction, which answers in those respects exceedingly well. It was designed by Major Hassard, who was lately engaged in the Cotton Department; and the construction of it has been superintended by Mr. A. McKenzie, manager of Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s Saw Mills at Tauk Bunder, Mazagon, where it may now be seen. Major Hassard's object has solely been to produce a machine suitable for half-pressing up-country; and his effort has been so successful that already a considerable number of his presses have been ordered, the Mofussil Press Company taking no less than twenty. The construction of the press is remarkably simple, and the expense of it, we understand, is only about Rs. 1,000. It is worked by the hand, and the pressing is accomplished by means of lever power applied from beneath. There are two "elbow" levers, working by means of nuts upon a horizontal screw. One end of each of these levers rests upon the frame-work, under the screw, and the other end presses against the bale-board above; and as one half of the screw is "left hand cut," and the other half "right hand cut," both levers are drawn outwards, into a perpendicular shape, simultaneously, and thus bring their united force to bear upon the pressing of the cotton. The screw is worked by the hand, by means of a four-armed lever at each side, requiring four men in all. The box in which the cotton is placed, is capable of containing about 400 lbs., and its dimensions, previous to the pressing, are—depth 5 ft. 3 in., length 5 ft., and breadth 2 ft. 10 in.; the number of cubic feet being 74. At the conclusion of the operation, the depth is reduced, by the bale-board being pressed upwards, to 2 ft. 6 in., or one half, (which is also, of course, the depth of the bale it contains); and the cubic measurement is 35 feet. After the pressing has been performed, the sides of the box are opened and the bale is "lashed" in gunny, in the ordinary manner, through grooves above and below. The bale is then removed, and this process is rendered easy by the ends of the box being bevilled towards the side at which it is taken out. The top of the box, of course, as well as the sides, is moveable, and it is opened by means of a rope and pulley. It is closed after the cotton has been put in, and is locked with iron fastenings. The entire weight of the machine is about a ton and three quarters, there being nearly a ton of iron (17½ cwt wrought and 2½ cast iron), and the remainder consisting of wood, of which the box is made. It is expected—and the estimate seems reasonable—that the press will be able to turn out sixty bales a day, or one in ten minutes. Sir Bartle Frere, we believe, witnessed a trial of it a few days ago, and expressed his satisfaction with the result.

Many people have entertained the idea that the system of cotton-pressing which has been adopted in Bombay is so severe as to damage the staple by flattening it, and, further, that the cotton is liable to damage in being loosened by the machinery used at home for the purpose. When it is considered that a loose bale measures about 45 cubic feet, and a pressed bale only 12, it may be thought that there is some reason for the notion; but as to the flattening of the staple—though we are not aware of any conclusive proof on the subject—we are disposed to think that the damage is more mythical than real. However this may be, a Manchester man has introduced a plan, now very extensively used in England, for remedying the evil. The article employed is a steam-box, which has a moveable steam-tight top, and a false bottom perforated with holes several inches above the proper bottom. The box having been half-filled with cotton, steam is admitted between the two bottoms; and the cotton on being heated swells up until it fills the box, and it is then removed. It is found, after this process, to be perfectly loose and soft; and as the heat in it is sufficient to dry it quickly it retains none of the moisture.

LATEST NEWS.

By Indian Telegraph.

GALLE, 18th May.
Steamer *Madras*, from Australia, anchored.

VIZAGAPATAM, 17th May.
Steamer *Punjaub* sailed for Bimlipatam.

MADRAS, 17th May.
Steamer *Coringa*, from Calcutta, in sight.

CANNANORE, 17th May.
Steamer *Burmah*, from Mangalore, anchored.

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 18TH MAY.

ARRIVED steamer *Madras*, from Melbourne 26th, Sydney 29th April, and King George's Sound 3rd May.

No news of importance from either Australia or New Zealand.

It is reported that a statue to the late Prince Consort is to be shortly inaugurated in Sydney.

A Commission has been issued to provide for representing the colony in the Paris Exhibition.

Coffee same as last. Sugar firmer. Metals not quoted.

BOMBAY.

THE ship *Nagasaki* was hauled into the Government Dock yesterday.

A NUMBER of Municipal cases were yesterday disposed of by Mr. Brown, the Magistrate.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P.M. yesterday.

THE publisher of *Punch in India* requests us to draw attention to an advertisement appearing in another column regarding contributions for the forthcoming number.

A WOMAN of the Kolee caste, named Lallee, was yesterday fined by Mr. Brown in the sum of twenty-five rupees, for knowingly burying the dead body of a child in a place not registered as a burial ground.

WE received last night a basket of splendid American apples, just landed from Messrs. Stearns, Hobart's ice ship, *J. P. Whitney*. The fruit are in first rate condition and cannot fail to be welcomed by all connoisseurs at this season of the year.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, a Hindoo, named Ramjee Basker, was on conviction sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail, for having obtained by false pretences thirty rupees from one Sewoo Syboo, a dealer in vegetables.

PASSENGERS proceeding by the B. and B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Bhima*, Captain Morrison, to Aden and Suez, are requested to be on board by 4 o'clock this afternoon. One of the Landing and Shipping Co.'s steam yachts will be in readiness at the Wellington Pier (Apollo Bunder) at 3 o'clock to convey them to the steamer.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.—We are informed that a few messages of the 8th and 9th date were received during yesterday from Great Britain at the Government Telegraph office. But no information up to 8 P. M. had been received whether the interruption on the through line, reported on the previous day, had been restored.

AN inquest was held yesterday in Gunneshwadee Lane, on view of the body of a Hindoo, of the age of thirty years, named Govind. The Coroner recorded a verdict that the deceased was found drowned in a well, but that there is no evidence before the jury to prove how or by what means he got into the well.

HER Majesty's steamer *Dalhousie*, Captain Hewett, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon, from Colombo and the Andaman Islands, having on board a party of one hundred and fifteen men of H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (Marine Battalion) under the command of a native officer.

WE understand that a battery of garrison Artillery will be permanently stationed in Bombay, for the purpose of manning the harbour defences. With a view of accommodating the men, barracks and other conveniences are now in course of construction at Colaba on the Parade Ground, which will, in all probability, be ready for occupation soon after the rains.

OWING to the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Delhi* being unable to get into dock, the *Behar*, will take the next mail to Suez; the *Delhi* taking the China mail of the 29th. The *Nubia* leaves on the 23rd, as an extra steamer for Suez, and on arrival there will proceed to Calcutta, on which line she is to be permanently stationed. The *Baroda* brings the English Mail of the 3rd instant on to Bombay, and may be expected here about the 25th.

HOWEVER much Bombay may have suffered in previous hot seasons from want of ice, no possible complaint can be made in that direction this year. A little wholesome competition has brought an abundance of this Eastern luxury into the market, and it can not only be plentifully obtained during the day, but Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., have adopted the humane and wise plan of supplying it at all hours of the night. In cases of sickness this is an unspeakable boon, and will probably be the means of saving many lives.

THE LOSS OF THE "MAHARAJ."—Government yesterday issued a notification appointing Frederick Lindeman Brown, Esq., Acting Second Magistrate of Police, and F. Blackmore, Esq., Surveyor to Messrs. Remington and Co., to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Maharaj* on the 1st instant, on the Amboolghur Rock at the entrance of Jeytapoor Harbour. The investigation will be held at the Fort Police Office on Tuesday the 22nd instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TIME intervals of messages received between 6 P. M. of the 17th and 6 P. M. of the 18th:—From Kurrachee, max. 15 hours 5 minutes, min. 1 hour 42 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 30 hours 59 minutes, min. 15 hours 2 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 63 hours 29 minutes, min. 48 hours 5 minutes. From Madras, max. 27 hours 40 minutes, min. 21 hours 50 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe 9th May.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday an inquest was held before Dr. Hewlett, in Hanuman Lane, touching the death of a Hindoo named Dew Curson Joota. It appears that about 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday last the deceased took his meals as usual. After washing his hands he became very sick and complained of great pain. His brother was sent for, and on his coming home he saw the deceased rolling on the ground. He asked him whether he had eaten anything, when he replied that he had taken a tola of opium. Dr. Dhirajram applied several remedies, but to no purpose. The deceased died at 12 o'clock the same night. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by taking opium.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding per the B. and B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Bhima*, Captain Morrison, to Aden and Suez, this afternoon:—

For Suez.

Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis,
Captain and Mrs. Rice,
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Aldenger and 4 children,
Mr. and Miss Waller,
" " Steel,
Mrs. Carrew & Miss Madot,
Dr. Royle,
Lieutenant Jacob,
Major Howes,
Mr. Ryan,
" Hall,

Mr. McDonald,
" Cameron,
" Stevens,
" Robins,
" Patter,
" West,
" Murray,
" Suffuld,
" Pickell,
" Patter,
" Gillespie,
" McGregor,

For Trieste.

Capt. Lowell. Mr. Simons.

THE Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court was engaged during the greater part of yesterday afternoon, in the investigation of a case in which a respectable Bhattia, named Mooljee Cunjee, was charged with not complying with an order of the Magistrate to discontinue the use of two houses, situated in Girgaum Back Road, as common brothels. Mr. Barton appeared for the owner of the houses; and Mr. Hormusjee, pleader, on behalf of the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy. Three witnesses were examined, whose evidence went to show that these houses were used as common brothels. Mr. Barton contended that it was important in a case like this to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that the houses had been used as common brothels,

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The principal argument raised in the case was that European women lived in the house and therefore it was a brothel. The learned counsel argued that it must be proved, in the first place, that the house in question, or a room or rooms in it, were let out for the purposes mentioned in the charge. Mr. Hormusjee on the other side submitted that there was sufficient evidence before the Court to convict the defendant of the charge. His Worship, on the evidence before him, fined the defendant Rs. 250.

THE PARSEE FEMALE ASSAULT CASE.—This case came on for hearing yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. Mr. Louis appeared on behalf of the prosecutrix, and Mr. Barton defended the prisoners. Mr. Barton, before proceeding with the defence of Heerabaee, the second defendant, said he wished to know whether His Worship thought there was any case against Peerozebaee. His Worship said that he would like to hear the whole of the evidence before he gave any opinion. Mr. Barton then said that he would call no more witnesses, and left the case in the hands of the Court. He submitted that if His Worship was satisfied there was any case at all made out against the defendants, the case could be dealt with summarily and need not be sent for trial at the High Court; but against the second defendant, at least, he submitted there was no case at all.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, said he found the first defendant, Heerabaee, guilty of assaulting the prosecutrix, Cooverbaee, and observed that the defendant Peerozebaee must consider herself very fortunate; for it appeared that she was mixed up in the quarrel which originated in the house in which she and the other defendant had been living, but as the evidence in her case was not exactly to His Worship's satisfaction, she was discharged. The situation, however, in which she had been placed would, he hoped, be a warning to her. As a Parsee, he knew very well, how quarrelsome some of the lower classes of Parsee women were. He also knew very well how often gross assaults were committed among them, but that the offenders were seldom brought to justice owing to the reluctance of Parsee females to appear in a police court. Quarrels (similar to the one which had resulted in serious injury to the prosecutrix,) often occurred among the lower orders of Parsee women, and the sentence which he was now going to pass upon the defendant, Heerabaee, would, he trusted, have a wholesome effect among the women of her class. The sentence was that she be imprisoned in the common jail for one month, with labour befitting her sex.

ALLEGED TRESPASS AND MISCHIEF IN A JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee gave his decision in this important case, which had excited a great deal of interest in the Jewish community. The evidence was reported in our issue of Thursday last.

His Worship said—In this case, two Jewish gentlemen, Reuben Isaac Reuben, and Solomon Isaac Reuben, are charged, at the instance of Isaac Daniel and others, with criminal trespass upon a house in Military Square, known as the Jewish Synagogue. The latter defendant is also charged with having committed mischief. I have read over, and carefully considered the evidence offered by the prosecution in the case, and the conclusion which I have arrived at is, that I am not warranted in sending the case for trial to the High Court. Judging by the evidence, it is plain that the dispute between the plaintiff and the defendants is one within the province of a civil tribunal. The title to, and possession of, the house is disputed by the defendants. An entry upon a place, which a person believes to be his own, will not be a criminal trespass, though the place may be in possession of another, if the person's object be simply to assert a right over it. But if a person commit an entry upon the place, which he may believe to be his own, but which is in the possession of another, and intimidates, insults, or annoy such person, or any other person, he is said to commit criminal trespass. Now, what evidence has been offered to sustain the charge of criminal trespass against the defendants? A Jewish mendicant, who slept on the verandah of the house, was told by one of the defendants not to lie there. But the defendants also dispute the possession of the house. It has been shown, that both, or either of the defendants, have been in the occupation of a room in the said house for some time past. Dr. Daniel has stated that since the death of the defendant's father, he (Dr. Daniel) resigned the recovery of the rents of the house, &c. into the hands of the defendants. It is not for this Court to pronounce any opinion as to who has a legal right to the possession of the house. There is enough in the evidence for me to dismiss the charge of criminal trespass against the defendants. The charge against the second defendant, of having committed mischief, must, in consequence, also fall to the ground. The learned counsel for the prosecution, while opening the case, regretted that he was obliged to bring the aforesaid charges against the defendants. I must say that I am sorry the defendants were brought to the Court at all, and I cannot resist the opportunity which this case affords me, of expressing my disapprobation of the practise which has lately got into vogue of attempting to recover civil rights by means of criminal prosecutions. Within this past few days, the able senior magistrate, and myself had to refuse applications for summonses and warrants in cases which had not the shadow of a reason for being brought into criminal courts. I cannot help saying that I fully endorse the view which Mr. Barton, the learned counsel for the defence, gave expression to the other day, with his wonted force and ability, that the magistrate cannot be too conscious in entertaining complaints which have their redress in civil courts. The case is dismissed.

Mr. Louis was counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Barton was instructed for the defence.

THE MUNICIPAL FUND.

THE following letter has been forwarded by a member of the Bench of Justices to Mr. C. E. Stanger Leathes, Clerk of the Peace:—

To C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Esq.
Clerk of the Peace, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to call the attention of "Her Majesty's Justices for the City of Bombay" to the following facts connected with the revenue drawn from tobacco consumed in Bombay.

2. Prior to 1857 a certain special duty used to be levied in Bombay on tobacco and ganja under the enactments cited in the margin. The proceeds were not appropriated by the Legislature to any specific local purpose, and, consequently, formed a portion of the Imperial revenue.

Regulation 21 of 1827, Chapters 5 to 8, Act 24 of 1850.

3. In the year 1856, the Municipal Fund was found to be sadly in the want of money—not more in want of it, perhaps, than at this present moment—and Government were pleased, by an order dated 5th March, 1856, provisionally to surrender the proceeds of that special duty to the Municipality, on the condition of their defraying half the cost of the police and certain petty municipal charges which had theretofore devolved on Government. The net proceeds of this tax, exclusive of cost of collection, were then estimated at about Rs. 93,090, and the net gain to the Municipality by the transfer was supposed to be about Rs. 25,758 per annum.

4. On the passing of the Tobacco Act, IV. of 1857, Government were at liberty to reconsider the arrangement described in the preceding paragraph, it having been expressly stipulated in the order of March 1856, that the grant would be liable to revision on the passing of a new law, and the whole subject was reconsidered accordingly in a Resolution dated the 6th December 1858, No. 2985.

5. In this Resolution Government were pleased to admit that in favour of the continuance to the Municipality on the duty on tobacco imposed by Act IV. of 1857, (that which used to be levied on ganja was abolished by the same Act) it might be urged.

I. That the duty was in the nature rather of a Municipal than an Imperial tax.

II. That Government were not affected by the authorized Municipal taxes, and did not, otherwise, in any shape, contribute to the Municipal Fund.

III. That the Municipal Fund still continued in need of the consideration which had been granted in 1856 to its necessities.

And having suggested to the Municipality the foregoing excellent arguments, Government proceeded to demolish them.

6. The force of the first argument His Excellency in Council considered was completely negatived by the fact that the proceeds of the duty fell very far short of the amount which the State contributed towards the maintenance of the Bombay Police. "If," it was added, "the distinction between Municipal and Imperial sources of revenue is insisted on by the Municipality, Government would be justified in insisting on an equally rigid distinction between Municipal and Imperial charges, and on withdrawing its contribution to the Police charges on the ground that the Police is a Municipal rather than an Imperial force."

7. The second argument it was admitted would have been an effective one except for the altered state of things caused by Act XXV. of 1858, "under the operation of which," it was explained, "not only are Government to pay a fixed sum annually in lieu of house assessment on public buildings, but also to contribute to the Municipal Fund in the shape of Town Duty on articles imported into Bombay which may be liable to such duty.

8. The third argument was considered wholly untenable, on the grounds that the Town Duties Act had been regularly established, and that with the funds derived from those duties, and otherwise the Municipal Fund soon would be or ought to be independent of "Grants from the Imperial Revenues."

9. Now the foregoing precis of the previous correspondence, indicates, I think, with sufficient clearness, what course the Municipality should take under the circumstances described.

10. I venture to propose that an application be forthwith made to Government requesting the surrender of the Municipal Fund of the duty which is levied on tobacco under Act IV. of 1857, and which, doubtless, anticipating the admission of the strong claim now to be preferred, the framers of the Act describe as the "Municipal Duty."

11. The arguments in support of this demand should, of course, be those which were suggested to us by Government in their Resolution of the 6th December 1858, (vide 5th paragraph of this latter) supplemented by such a simple statement of obvious facts as may be necessary to show that the present state of things fully realizes those conditions which Government in 1858 considered essential to the establishment of a just claim on the part of the Municipality to the proceeds of the Municipal duty on tobacco.

12. The existing Municipal Act (Sections 224 to 227) by relieving Government of all expense on account of the Bombay Police, entirely cuts away the ground on which Government resisted the first argument in support of our claim. But this is not all. Government said to us in effect, "If you insist on nice distinctions with respect to Municipal and Imperial sources of revenue, we shall do the same with respect to the Municipal and Imperial charges, and then you will have to pay the whole cost of your Police." The purport of their communication was that scrutiny and re-adjustment in matters of this kind should not be one-sided. Well, all that we ask is that the arrangement may *not* be one-sided. By passing Act II. of 1865, Government do now make us pay the whole cost of our police: we now defray, moreover, every description of charge which can be fairly described as Municipal. Will they not then give up to us the proceeds of a tax which they admit to be a strictly Municipal one, and which they withheld in 1858 because we did not at that period pay the whole cost of the Police?

13. The second argument in support of our claim to the Tobacco Duty was considered by Government to be non-effective for reasons which now no longer exist. All public and Government buildings are exempt from the house rate under Section 49 of the Act II. of 1865, and of course no Town Duties are now paid.

14. Now is the third argument, viz. "that the Municipality continues in need of funds," one which can easily be controverted or held to be untenable on the grounds on which it was set aside in 1858. The need of funds certainly continues, and is chiefly owing, perhaps, to the abolition by Government of the Town Duties before an adequate scheme of taxation in lieu thereof had been devised.

15. Having only just returned to Bombay after a long absence, I do not know whether this subject may not have already engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Justices. Of course if any steps have been taken in the direction I recommend, it may be unnecessary for you to circulate this letter.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Bombay, 17th May.

FORT POLICE COURT.—18TH MAY.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

A RAILWAY PASSENGER DEFRAUDED.—Ballajee Gunesh, a luggage clerk, employed at the G. I. P. Railway station at Byculla, was brought up on remand, charged with obtaining money under false pretences at that place. The case had been adjourned for the attendance of evidence for the defence.

Two persons employed at the railway station were examined, but both of them said they knew nothing of the case.

His Worship, in giving his decision, remarked on the nature of the offence and said: the amount you defrauded the prosecutor of was very small, Rs. 1-12, but the offence which you have committed is not small. There have lately been many instances in which railway employés have committed frauds on travellers, and I must make an example of you. You are sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the the House Correction, with hard labour.

THEFT OF A TURBAN.—Tookaram Soobana, Hindoo, was charged with stealing a turban, the property of Pandoorang Wittoba, from a peg in prosecutor's house, on the 17th instant, and was committed for two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ASSAULT.—Esmal Cassum was fined Rs. 3 (one to be paid to the complainant) for assaulting Gunnesh Pursal on the 17th instant.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—18TH MAY.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

ROBBING A CHILD.—Malia Mahadoo was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a silver waist chain, of the value of twenty-seven rupees, the property of a woman named Suckoo.

The prosecutrix stated that the prisoner lives in the same street with her. The waist chain was worn by her son Gungaram, a boy of ten years of age. He was employed in Gunput Crustnajee's Press. On Monday last, at 4 P. M., the boy went out, but did not say where he was going. She had not since seen him. Witness reported the matter to the police authorities. In consequence of information she received on Thursday last, she went to the shop of a Marwarry, who produced the waist chain in presence of the prisoner, who was in the custody of the police. The prisoner said that he and the boy had pledged the ornament with the Marwarry, and that they had gone to Surat where he had kept the boy.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till Monday next.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—Gunya Luxamon was charged with stealing a quantity of coal, belonging to one Soobajee Bhowajee. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment in the County Gaol.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Burjorjee Dorabjee was charged with driving his hack buggy in a rash and negligent manner. On the charge being established against the prisoner, His Worship fined him five rupees.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In reply to a paragraph in to-day's *Gazette* reflecting on the present Superintendent of Marine, we beg to state, for the information of the public, that no complaints have been made by this department. On the contrary, we are perfectly satisfied with the manner in which we have at all times been treated by Commander Robinson. We have always found that our honest endeavour, on our part, to perform our duty, has met with encouragement and approbation from our much respected Storekeeper. We are aware that those who neglect to perform their duties, or do them in an unsatisfactory manner, are not likely long to escape the unfavourable notice of the present energetic and sharp sighted Superintendent of Marine, but they have only themselves to blame for that. In conclusion, we are decidedly of opinion that Commander Robinson is "the right man in the right place."

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Bombay, 17th May.

*** The names of three Conductors and also of three Sub-Conductors were attached to this letter.—ED. *B. G.*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I have perused a letter signed "A Looker On" which appears in your to-day's issue, in reply to mine of the 9th instant, on the subject of public schools for Bombay.

"A Looker On" is mistaken if he imagines I have any *personal* interest in the matter other than that which the father of a family must naturally feel, namely, the desire of having good schools to which to send his children, without being obliged to send them to the Roman Catholic Seminaries, where, doubtless, they will receive an education superior (I fear) to what the schools under the Diocesan Board will be able to impart, but from which they will emerge neither Protestants or Roman Catholics.

I give all credit to the "philanthropic gentlemen who have been striving to provide education for their European fellow-citizens;" but will "A Looker On" take on himself to state that the gentlemen, to whom he has referred by name, have stirred hand or foot in the matter since the meeting at the Town Hall, anent these schools was convened; and, if so, what has been done? Until the Diocesan Board provide schools and school-masters, it is absurd to tax us —"whose children will be benefitted by these schools,"—with apathy. There is a vast difference between saying and doing. Whilst WE have been *talking*, the PRESBYTERIANS have been *up and doing*, and the ROMAN CATHOLICS *have done*.

I avail myself of this opportunity to apologise to Mr. Du Bois for having stated that he *had been* appointed to organise the new schools. My mistake was in using the *pluperfect*, instead of the *paulo-post-future*, tense; that is, I should have said (not that he *had been* appointed, but) that he *was* to be appointed presently, when certain preliminaries with the Board were settled. However, be that as it may, I do trust that the Board, in making the appointments either of *organizer* or school-master, will appoint no one who is trammelled with other engagements, but make it a *sine qua non*, that the person or persons appointed shall devote himself or themselves exclusively and entirely to the duties connected with the new schools.

17th May. PATERFAMILIAS.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, 8TH MAY.

WE are in the midst of a nice little commotion, a tempest in the teapot of the Calcutta Municipality, a body whose proceedings have never borne the slightest impress of ordinary common sense or judgment, by whose decision we are heavily taxed for one of the greatest impositions on the face of the earth, viz., the Calcutta drainage works, and who have shown, throughout, an utter indifference to the real interests of the town. It is almost ludicrous to see these gentlemen assembled at a long and very seedy table in the Town Hall, to hear a statement read by the Chairman, full of statistics and heavy with figures, involving terrible expenditure and proposing all manner of changes, the whole of which is as utterly unintelligible as a Syriac manuscript to the great body of the "Justices" in Council assembled. You never saw anything more preposterous and absurd. There is, of course, a Sub-Committee of Finance, but no one ever seems to have taken the trouble to enquire whether any of those who compose this Committee have any idea of finance. Then there is a Sub-Committee to dose over the question of the drainage works, not one of whom knows anything about engineering, and is, therefore, completely at the mercy of the Engineer to the Municipality. I am afraid to say how many thousand pounds have been spent already on these works, and now it is something more than whispered that not only are the works far from conclusion, but that they never will be concluded, simply because the whole scheme has proved to be a gigantic failure. Of course the Sub-Committee saw the plans and sections, and elevations and estimates, and decided that everything was *en regle*, and passed everything, not forgetting a heavy verdict against themselves as a set of very complete asses. Lacs of rupees have been sunk, the town is as foul and undrained as before, and yet no one has thought of calling for the accounts and subjecting the whole thing to a searching investigation. Then, again, we have to pay for a costly system for conveying wholesome water to the town, from a place some eight or a dozen miles up the river, and yet beyond the Engineer's assertion that it will prove a great success, we have no evidence before us that it will not end, as the drainage works have done, in a miserable failure. But I am wandering from my story, and that is about this tempest to which I have alluded. You must know, in the first place, that there is a market here called the Dhurrumtollah Market, that it is owned by a very wealthy native, named Heera Lall Seal, and that it is a sink of filth and other abominations. The paths are narrow, wet, and dirty, the drains full of filthy water, the stalls inexpressibly foul, and the whole place is overrun with beggars who show you their sores of sloughing ulcers by way of giving you an appetizer for breakfast. The Chairman, Mr. Schalch, has more than once declared that he has endeavoured to induce the proprietor to improve it, and for this purpose suggested certain plans, but that the man with true native conservativeness and love of filth, had resisted every such exertion. Indeed, it was at one time found necessary to take him to the High Court before a fine could be wrung out of him for infringing one of the bye-laws of the Municipality. He, therefore, suggested that a new market should be built by the parties, and this was adopted at a meeting of those worthies, when the sum of a lac of rupees was set aside for the purpose. The instant this was done, then Heera Lall Seal came forward with an offer to spend Rs. 50,000 for the improvement of the present market, but no attention was paid to him. He, however, appears to have used his influence with the native Justices of the Peace to some effect, for at the last meeting they succeeded in carrying a vote to the effect that the proposition for the erection of a new market should be abandoned. There were present at the meeting several European Justices, who believing that the question had been definitively set at rest by the decision of the previous gathering, were totally unprepared for this sudden movement, and so the natives carried the day by what may be called on a small scale, a *coup d'etat*. The outside public are strongly disgusted at the nature of the fluke, by which success was achieved, and are, therefore, gratified at the appearance of a requisition from the Trades' Association, addressed to the Chairman of the Municipality, relative to the convention of another meeting for a fair, honest, and above board disposal of the whole question. Whether Mr. Hogg will comply is another question, but his popularity obviously depends upon his making a concession so reasonable in itself.

I am sorry to say that very distressing tidings have been received from the districts of Orissa, where the famine is severe enough to lead to crime and cannabalism. Originally as small as a man's hand, it has spread rapidly all over the province, which from being one of the cheapest and most fruitful of all the provinces of Bengal, is now the dearest and the most arid. In times just gone by, men on salaries of £3 per month could live in Balasore, Midnapore, or Cuttack as comfortably as those who in Calcutta were in the receipt of £20 per mensem. Table servants received 6s. per month, and food was marvellously cheap. Times have altered for the worse, and the lives of thousands are now dependent on the liberality of Calcutta for preservation. The times are, however, so critical, and the money market so tight, that that liberality has not as yet been able to take any large proportions. Messrs. Sykes and Co. have opened an "Orissa Famine Relief Fund," and it is proposed to employ the poor famishing people on works of public utility, such as tanks, roads, &c., so that the country may be advantaged as well as the people. I think if individual Christians were to undertake to make collections, a great deal more might be collected for these people. Advertisements may have a tongue, but it is not always a persuasive one, and this is what is required. Some horrible tales have been received from Orissa, so horrible as to be scarcely credible, and yet it is impossible to say what human beings won't do to save themselves from so cruel a death as that of starvation. I have written to a friend of mine who has relatives in Balasore, to obtain correct information on matters connected with this famine.

Captain Harward, lately Commissary of Ordnance at Agra, is now in Calcutta, and will shortly stand his trial at the High Court on the minor charge of wilfully receiving stolen property. Opinions are divided as to his guilt or innocence, but I have very little doubt myself that he will secure an acquittal here. The evidence is of so suspicious a character, and the principal witnesses are men of such damaged reputation, that a clever limb of the law will have no difficulty in shattering the evidence in a very short time. Captain Harward is, however, sure of obtaining an impartial trial in Calcutta, which it is very doubtful whether he could have secured in Agra, for party feeling ran very high there, and it is said that some of those in authority were strongly biassed against the defendant. But whether he stands or falls, his case has put the Government on the alert, and greater vigilance and care are now exercised to prevent the sale and importation of arms, especially Enfield rifles, into the country. It would be as well, perhaps, also, to look to the state of our Arsenals, and to make sure of the honesty of subordinate officials attached to them.

Those employés of the Government that are on salaries of less than Rs. 200 per mensem, have gone up to Government for an increase all round of 25 per cent. to their salaries, on the ground that the great advance in prices which Calcutta has lately witnessed makes it impossible to live on those allowances. I told you in one of my former letters that the officers of the Preventive Service have applied for a similar increase, but no reply has yet reached them. Of course red tape and circumlocution have their laws and enactments, and these can never be broken on account of any one who "wants to know you know." Every Government office has a Mr. Tite Barnacles as its Registrar, and there are so many of these gentlemen through whom applications have to pass, that it is a painfully long time before anxious petitioners can have a reply to their memorials. I can scarcely see how Government can do otherwise than concede the point, for here, as elsewhere, stationary incomes, with advancing prices, mean debt and embarrassments, and these in their turn signify demoralization and dishonesty.

We are experiencing very singular weather now. It is intensely sultry at one time, when a sudden shower of rain will effect so complete and radical a change, that the atmosphere, especially in the early morning, becomes positively chilly. These sudden changes have also caused some sickness. Fevers are on the increase. The weather has also been stormy, and the lightning has been falling in two or three places. On one occasion it set fire to a godown in which a large quantity of jute had been stored, the whole of which was consumed, although it was raining heavily at the time. Then, again, a private dwelling house in Theatre Road was struck, and lastly the Government steamer *Prince Alfred* had a good deal of damage done to her by the "electric fluid."

A cruel murder has just been perpetrated in Calcutta. A gentleman named Greenman was quietly walking along the street, with 200 sovereigns in his pocket, when an Italian, named Clement Marsicano, stole up to him and struck him with a bludgeon on the head so severely, that the unfortunate man died in Hospital not long afterwards. The murderer was prevented from robbing his victim by those who arrested him. The crime was wilfully perpetrated, and there can be no doubt of the result of the trial.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

IT is with pleasure we announce that in a few more days will be inaugurated, in due and solemn form, a memorial connected with one of the most glorious episodes in the annals of India: the defence of the Lucknow Residency or what is usually called the Baillie Guard. The ceremony of the 2nd January 1864, when the foundation stone of this memorial was laid was witnessed by not a few actors in the defence of 1857 who cannot witness its completion. Some are away seeking the renovation of those physical powers which the events of that seige principally impaired, and the mortal remains of some, in common with those of others less intimately connected with the object of this commemoration, have passed to their final rest, still we have a few of the Glorious Garrison amongst us yet, and we feel assured that the authorities here will be glad, in the forthcoming ceremony, to give them their appropriate place, and to greet them as they deserved to be greeted.

We have not yet been able to learn what the arrangements are, but have no doubt that timely information will be furnished, so that all concerned (and who is not?) may be duly apprised.

We cannot better conclude this notice than by repeating the following written by one of our predecessors in January 1864:—

"Whatever may have been the suffering, the distress, the anguish connected with the ever-memorable Defence, not the least gratifying part of the object of this column is that, it recalls "Victory." Unlike Cawnpore, many an Englishman may, hereafter, stand at the foot of this Memorial; and, as he reads the simple yet, how pregnant, record—"To the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence, and the brave men, who fell in the defence of the Residency. A.D. 1857," feel that here, at least, there was no dishonour; that in suffering, in hunger, in pain, and in silent agony many passed away to their God, out-wearied, perhaps with that constant tumult of death, that incessant wall of sickness and suspense. There he may drop the sympathetic tear for the delicate women and siege straightened children, in whose behalf, solely, that defence was made, and around whom was thrown a heap of earths, that would hardly have deserved the name of a rampart, had it not been cased within by the impregnable wall of British breasts, that made the place at once a citadel. But for the "brave men who fell, who died a soldier's death, in the discharge of duties the most sacred, with a patience and self-sacrifice worthy of the martyr heroes of the brightest days of chivalry, there can be nothing but a sense of triumph and of pride that they were our countrymen."—*Oudh Gazette*, *May* 12.

PUTTING ON THE SCREW.

To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette.

SIR,—Some remarks may not be deemed inopportune just now from one who went into Parliament upon condition he was not to be a delegate, and who is not there now because his constituents forgot their part of the bargain, and tried to make him one. No doubt, independence may be carried too far by members of Parliament, especially by young beginners. A man must often submit his will to that of his party: he must remember that an imperfect measure or a false step may be but a small misfortune, whilst the collapse of his party may be a national disaster. All this is true. Yet it is no less certain that the leaders of a party are under equally strong obligations. The rank and file have a conscience, and it ought to be respected. The screw may be applied with success, the point in view may be carried, but the coercion is silently resented and not readily forgotten. Justice as well as sound policy requires that all reasonable wishes temperately urged by a distinct section of a party should be allowed due weight.

The screw is, however, too often applied. A man of any independence is peculiarly distasteful to "whips," whether in office or opposition, and naturally so. To those useful, but not exalted functionaries, a model M.P. is not exactly a man; he is something devoid of individuality—a little wheel dove-tailing into other little wheels—one out of many wheels by which the great machine of party is worked.

In my own experience, no sooner was my name proposed for a certain borough than down came a telegram from town announcing to some local magnate the terrible intelligence, "——— is a Puseyite!" The idea was good, and the shot well aimed, but I was then too strong to be hurt by it. Suppose, however, our independent M.P. fairly in the House: how shall we deal with him? How, again, shall we deal with a man usually docile, but rendered restive by some party move that jars against his convictions? How, in short, shall we put the screw on? In various ways. Personal appeals in the lobbies, the library, or the tea-room, may often be tried with effect. Public meetings down in the borough of the refractory M.P. may be hazarded. I say "hazarded," because an M.P. who has a good case, and a strong grasp of it in his mind, may sometimes successfully face a public meeting convened to intimidate him, and floor his antagonists heavily. An M.P., however, will do well to anticipate the dodge of a public meeting by calling one himself, and telling all his mind to those present.

Another way of applying the screw is more adroit and delicate. Young members wince a good deal under the operation. It is usefully employed when there is not much time to lose.

You perceive on your breakfast-table for two or three mornings running a handful of letters with the postmark of *the* borough upon them. The question weighing on your mind—say, the second reading of the "Bill for the Abolition of Parish Beadles," a pet measure of Government—appears to have suddenly created a sensation amongst your constituents. Each letter impresses on your mind the solemn duty of extinguishing beadles. The style varies with the writer, but the tenor is all one way—go with Government, or your seat is lost. There is the friendly familiar style. You are addressed as "My dear ———," and you are told in a postscript, "Mind, this letter is essentially confidential. Our committee will be furious if you don't vote right, but they don't want this known." Then there is the pompous style—a lengthy epistle from some political Nestor of the borough, hand in glove with Government underlings, who addresses you as if you were a well-meaning young man of weak mind, and whose arguments strangely remind you of those urged by the whipper-in a few nights before. Then comes the "indignation" style: a constituent, of whose very existence you were unaware, reminds you with deep gravity of his exertions in your behalf at the "late memorable contest" for the borough, and describes in imperfect grammar the disgust and horror with which he has heard of your weakness for beadles. There is, too, the "sly and sneaking" style of letter: one from "a humble admirer and consistent supporter," who feels conscientiously impelled to give you a hint of what is passing behind the scenes; how your best friends are shaken, and your enemies exchage triumphant glances, &c. &c. Of course, you have a semi-official letter from the chairman or secretary of the local committee or association, ignoring carefully the idea of your being in the smallest degree unsound on the subject of beadles, but professing to impart to you the feelings of "our borough" in this great question of the day. I do not pretend that such letters are always inspired by private advices from town. Still it is curious that so many of your supporters should simultaneously perceive that your mind is unsettled, and should unite their efforts to shoulder you into the right track.

I will say little upon the political juncture of the present hour. I only feel that it is not a juncture in which there is even a colourable pretext for bringing pressure to bear upon members by indirect means. There may be critical party struggles in which great issues are involved, and a vote is of almost national importance. At such times there is some excuse for not being too nice. But the present is certainly not one of such struggles. The proposed Reform Bill ought not to be made a crucial test of fidelity to party. Liberals who think a little for themselves are entitled to ask, and are justified in expecting, that when fresh data have been unexpectedly presented to the House bearing on the question of Reform, time should be allowed to understand and digest them. The present bill may be a very good one, but it has been stitched together in quite a haphazard way, before all the electoral returns could be fairly mastered. The bill is like a suit of clothes made by a tailor for a man he has never measured. Nay, to carry on the metaphor, it is after all only half a suit; the remainder is still in the raw material, or, at the best, just put in hand. We are not even to have a glimpse of it until we have struggled into the incomplete garments now dangling before our eyes, and have professed ourselves grateful, happy, and comfortable. In conclusion I would add that I am, by conviction and inclination, a supporter of the present Ministry. I cannot conceive that satisfactory materials exist for forming another. Virtually, therefore, it is a strong Ministry, and a strong Ministry need not be afraid to draw back from a false position.—I am, Sir, yours very obediently,

AN EX-M.P.

TRADES' UNIONS.

(From the Saturday Review, April 7.)

THE power of Trades' Unions is so effectively and ostentatiously displayed that it is natural to watch with interest and anxiety the progress of an organization which, however, bears but indirectly on practical questions of politics. In former times capitalists were more than a match for artisans, because each employer had, in every contest, the advantage of his own unity of purpose and action. But, as the antagonism assumed larger dimensions, the relative forces were reversed, inasmuch as the masters were less able to combine than the workmen. As the stones which are broken smallest form the firmest and smoothest road, the lower and simpler elements of society consolidate themselves into uniform masses with a facility which is in proportion to their similarity of character and circumstances. Conscious individual weakness suggests the importance of acquiring corporate power, and the necessarily gregarious habits of working men render the public opinion of their own section almost irresistible. Almost all the favourite doctrines of Trades' Unions are inconsistent with sound political economy, but hitherto the wealth and enterprise of England have not been seriously affected by attempts to make production subordinate to arbitrary theories of distribution. In a poorer and more sluggish country, where the art of hostile combination had already been cultivated with extraordinary energy, the spirit of operative monopoly has repeatedly frustrated efforts to develop the resources of Ireland. Capitalists have found that, as soon as there is a prospect of opening a new source of wealth, Irish workmen insist on terms which render enterprise irksome and profit impossible. It is the most characteristic tendency of that ingenious people to kill their goose as soon as they discover that it is likely to lay golden eggs. The breed in England possesses more vitality, but some branches of industry have already declined or disappeared through the loss and annoyance which are inflicted on manufacturers by the unreasonable exigency of their workmen. It is not satisfactory to hear of contracts for small arms being sent to Liege, or of the importation of locomotive engines from France. In the old days of Protection, the manufacturer might perhaps have raised his prices so as to throw on the consumer the burden of arbitrarily increased wages. Under a system of Free-trade, the artifical protection of labour injures the employer first, and the workmen will justly suffer in their turn.

The artificers who provide for domestic consumption are less likely to drive custom away than those who provide materials for foreign commerce. Butchers and bakers, and, in a less degree, tailors and shoemakers, enjoy a kind of natural monopoly. Englishmen cannot, in ordinary cases, conveniently go to Paris to be measured for their coats or their boots. Mr. Poole's journeymen, accordingly, may consider that they and their class have a constant fund to divide, and that they may safely contest the claim of their employer to that share of the booty which has customarily been awarded to the commander-in-chief. The law of prize is as little settled in Savile Row as at the Horse Guards, and, if the workmen prove the stronger, their contention may not improbably be successful. The dispute may perhaps be compromised at the expense of the consumer, for tradesmen will expect to be remunerated, not only for their skill and their capital, but also for the incessant annoyance to which they are ever subjected by their journeymen. Few Londoners can have failed to hear, from their tailors and their shoemakers, of the vexations which make their business disagreeable even when it is on the whole profitable. A partial strike is almost always either impending or in progress, and for months together the town is *blocked*, or, in other word, strangers from the country and from abroad are more or less effectually excluded from competition. The virtues of the ideal workingman are nowhere less appreciated than in the shops of St. James's. The letters which have lately been addressed to the newspapers by the representatives of Mr. Poole's workmen sufficiently prove the existence of an operative despotism which is not readily distinguishable from tyranny; and if it is true that working tailors on the Continent will unanimously obey the prohibition of the London Union, the organization of the working classes is the strongest of social combinations. It is of course possible that in this particular dispute the seceders may have justice on their side. No prudent laymen will venture to judge of the merits of a tailor's log, nor are Mr. Poole's statements of the large earnings of his men absolutely conclusive. If a journeyman tailor could, by fair means, force his employer to pay him a thousand a year, there is no reason why he should be contented with fifty shillings a-week. Society, however, is wronged when any section forms itself into a body of conspirators, for the purpose of obtaining exclusive advantages. The test by which legitimate union can be distinguished from oppressive combination is to be found in the maintenance or suppression of personal freedom. The majority of artisans perhaps pay voluntary obedience to the governing bodies of their respective Unions; but there must always be a large body of dissidents, who are virtually forced to concur in measures which are opposed to their interests and opinions. The most furious champion of the rights of labour would admit that in some cases an unjust demand may be backed by a strike. Only children believe in the uniformly beneficent exercise of absolute and irresponsible power. When the working tailors have ruined their masters, clothes will become dearer, and new suits will be more rarely worn. Any gentleman of a frugal disposition would hear with unmixed gratification that it was his duty to society to wear all his old coats threadbare, before he encouraged a grasping operative combination by giving a fresh order. The longevity of boots is not equally elastic, but in this department of trade also economy would be largely parctised, if it became fashionable as a patriotic protest against dictation.

The only legislative question which could be raised by the proceedings of Trades' Unions was decided many years ago in accordance with justice and common sense. As it is settled that freedom of combination shall be tolerated, the consequences of liberty must be accepted even when they are inconvenient and unpalatable. It is the business of moralists and theoretical economists to convince workingmen, if possible, that many of their rules are unfair, and that some of their projects are suicidal; but no Act of Parliament could force Mr. Poole's journeymen to adopt his list of prices, even if the rate of payment were doubled. It is, indeed, not in strikes for wages that the mischief arising from Trades' Unions principally consists. The by-laws which in some trades impair the efficiency of labour are injurious to all parties, and the prevailing tendency to deprive skilful and industrious workmen of their proper superiority is one of the worst and most universal faults of a perfect democracy. Privilege is most obnoxious when it is conferred in the form of a disability imposed on a neighbour; yet as long as able workmen are unwilling or afraid to assert their own independence, they can receive no external support. It is as difficult to interfere with the internal despotism of a Trades' Union as to protect a monk or a nun from the severities of a religious order. Intimidation of outsiders is a proper subject for legal restraint, but skilful managers of strikes seldom bring themselves within the range of the law.

The power and activity of trade combinations naturally suggest feelings of alarm at the probable admission of large numbers of working-men into the Parliamentary constituency. If the leaders of the Unions could return a majority of the House of Commons, they would almost certainly demand legislation in conformity with their favourite theories. A clever artisan cannot fail to see the connection between protective duties and arbitrary contrivances for the increase of wages; and if he is taunted with the cupidity which has transferred any manufacture to Belgium or to Germany, he will reply that foreign goods ought to be handicapped so as to secure advantageous terms of competition. The operatives who elect the Assembly of Victoria have induced their representatives to commence a kind of political revolution for the purpose of forcing a protective tariff on the wealthy and educated classes. In several of the Northern States of America Bills are now pending for the reduction of the term of daily labour to eight hours and a half, and where the influence of the town population predominates the measures will probably become law. It is not, however, a sufficient objection to the enfranchisement of any class that it will probably attempt to embody its own prejudices and errors in legislation. Almost any vigorous organization is safer within the Constitution than without; and the power of the working-classes ought, if possible, to be assimilated, as the authority of the great nobles, the influence of the gentry, and the energy of the middle-classes have been successfully incorporated into the ruling body. Every strike, however, furnishes additional arguments against the concession to the working-classes of a preponderating share in the election of the Legislature and of the Government. The dangerous force of numbers would be multiplied by the habit of combination, and the supremacy of the majority of the population would be the destruction of English freedom.

HOMICIDAL HEROINES.

(From the Saturday Review, April 7.)

THE authors and authoresses of the day are going in for crimes of every description, from murder downwards, in a manner that is most startling, and Mr. Mudie's lending library will soon become a sort of Newgate Calendar. What with lovely murderesses, and accomplished bigamists, and spies, and forgers, and here and there an occasional attorney who is on their trail, works of romance seem in a fair way to be very lively reading before long. The effect produced on sensible and unimaginative people ought to be to render them suspicious of their nearest acquaintances. The young lady who is kind enough to teach one's daughters French and music looks and talks like an ordinary being; but it is very likely, if we only knew all, that she has got a murderess in manuscript in her bedroom, at the elaboration of whose career she is working all her spare hours, and through the vivid delineation of whose amatory and homicidal performances she hopes herself to attain to literary fame. It is difficult to believe how anybody who is to all outward appearance so harmless, and who takes her meals with such regularity, can be engaged in the manufacture of all the frightful sentiments and harrowing plots to the production of which she retires, for anything we can tell, when the music-lessons and the French are over for the day. If the authoress was in the habit of depicting criminals in tragedy costume, with cloaks over their shoulders and daggers peeping from underneath, haunting some lonely wayside inn or galloping across country on the back of some spirited horse, one would not be so much surprised. Such would seem the natural accessories of horror in which feminine fancy dresses great culprits. But this is not at all the conventional thing. Romantic writers have far too much *savoir vivre* to make their murderers or murderesses do anything so outlandish or absurd. That was the fault of taste committed by writers of an older date who did not know the world, and were always thinking that criminals went about with a dagger or a bowl. Experience of life teaches the fair novelist, as well as her masculine rivals, that if one wishes to find crime, one has not got to go to the wayside inns, or to watch for shadows alongside garden walls, or to listen for a stealthy footstep on the staircase when the clock is striking midnight; nor can she expect to catch her criminal hero or heroine in modern times performing in this violent and affected style. The murderess of romance, nowadays wears Balmoral boots, and goes religiously to kettle-drums. Her beauty is the most dazzling of all the beauty in the ball-room; her step the lightest, and her smile the sweetest, in the waltz. She loves and is beloved, and the husband who in the first volume leads to the alter the fair innocent creature of nineteen will discover years after, and in the third volume, that before he married her she had already had, and possibly put an end to, a husband or so in private, forged perhaps a casual will, and led the county police a dance for a whole week. The mixture of crime and crinoline gives a reality to the story that is enough to take away the breath of any quite middle-aged gentleman who takes up such great works of fiction. He knows, from imaginative people like Shakespeare and others, how poison is supposed to be administered in high fictitious life; that some prince catches another prince sleeping in a bower, and pours it in his ear, or that some beautiful Lucretia, after a festal banquet, hands a jewelled goblet containing it to a faithless lover. On the Turf, and among the lower classes, he is aware indeed that the operation is performed in a less theatrical way; but as he is neither a prince, nor a faithless lover, nor a Dove, nor a Palmer, he concludes that he is tolerably safe and at some distance from all such stirring incidents. But when he peruses the latest novel from the circulating library he is recalled to a sense of his insecure position. Bowers and poisoned goblets are all moonshine and nonsense. The thing is done every day much more simply and with less ostentation, at a picnic. Blanche finished off Augustus when she handed him the cold pigeon pie with a joke about his appetite, and a hope that he would tell her if he felt inclined for more. When Marian stayed behind ostensibly to gather a wild rose in the hedge, she was in reality delayed for a minute or so in the occupation of stabbing Reginald and burying his body in a ditch. When she skips up, rose in hand, a quarter of an hour later, her laugh is just as genial as ever, and she will distribute five o'clock tea to her friends the same afternoon without a cloud on her sweet sunny brow. Such is the teaching of the novel of the age. A friquiet man thinks all this very terrible, and opines that the book must have been written by a she friend. Nothing of the kind. It has been written by the wife of the curate in an adjoining parish, or by a clever governess, or an amiable blue-stocking, whose time hangs heavy on her hands, and who composes this sort of thing when she is tired of composing hymns. It would indeed be unjust to represent the literary performances of this kind as coming from feminine pens only. Male writers turn out lovely murderesses also, but not so well got up, or so piquant or so dashing, and they cannot, at best, help making their heroine look a little ghastly in spite of all effort. The homicidal heroine of Armadale—with respect to Mr. Wilkie Collins be it spoken—is not so fresh or so virginal or so natural as, let us say, Miss Braddon would have made her. *Dux fœmina facti.* Authoresses have led off in this line of late years, and any attempt on the part of authors to cope with or to imitate them, is visited with the failure it deserves. The picnic and poison school is a feminine school of art, though masculine proselytes are admitted. This makes it all the more bewildering, as we have said, to ordinary observers. Assuming that incidents of this kind are not the more real or common because they are so commonly described, what are we to think of the imagination that loves to brood on them? In what strange grooves has feminine genius begun to travel?

The three-volume homicidal heroine may or may not have been, in the beginning, an attempt to introduce into the educated market an article which has been found productive of much emolument in a lower walk of literature, by the *London Journal* and other periodicals of the sort. If so, the adventure has been justified by success. If Belgravia and Mayfair did not tolerate tales of murder and of moonshine, the lending libraries would cease to patronize them; and the homicidal heroine, after walking the literary market in vain, would be compelled to fall back into her accustomed columns in the penny weeklies. As long as she fetches a price in higher circles, she will continue to be produced with a rapidity and facility that is in itself a mark of some cleverness. Looking at the phenomenon from the economical point of view, its occurrence is capable therefore of explanation. As it is in other things, so it is in three-volume novels. The supply keeps pace with the sale, and if the table-talk of Asmodeus would sell, whole editions of it would be written, printed, and published without any serious difficulty. But there are doubtless other causes that account for the manufacture of homicidal heroines. A romance must have something to hang itself upon. It may turn on the delineation, whether humorious or sentimental, of the shades of human life and character, or it may depend on the delineation of passion, or lastly, it may be strong in incident of a sensational kind; but it must be one of the three, or it is no romance at all. The gift of knowledge of the shades of life and character is not an ordinary one. It presupposes in the fortunate possessor either a keen observation of men and manners, coupled with some experience of both, or else, in some singular and exceptional cases, a rich and sensitive imagination which makes up for want of experience of life by drawing on its own admirable resources. A real artist who labours at this class of creations does not necessarily attempt a universal portrait of mankind. If wise, he bounds his ambition by his powers or his experience, and confines himself to what he has studied, or seen or felt himself. Within narrow limits, therefore, women are often really successful in this line. They cannot photograph the wide world; for one-hundredth part of its follies or vices or pursuits, unless they are unusually lucky, they never can have observed. But give a first rate authoress her own village or her own fireside, which she has seen, and she will produce upon them an admirable and occasionally a humorous work. The creators of homicidal heroines are debarred from this field of operation for the simple reason that they have, as a rule, neither delicacy of perception nor humour. The homicidal heroine never comes to us in the shape of the heroine of a character novel, and no ray of humour ever penetrates into the pages that are devoted to the chronicling of her exploits. She would find herself more in place in a romance which turned upon human passion. Passion stands nearer to crime than humour or sentiment does, and Medea or Clytemnestra or Lady Macbeth would serve as heroines either in a passoinate or a purely sensational piece. But the authoress who deals in homicidal heroines is met here again by the old difficulty. To draw any passion in a refined way requires refinement. It is no use dressing up lust or vanity or revenge in crinoline, or in uniform, and calling it a human being. To be a successful picture, the lust or the vanity, or whatever in short is the passion to be portrayed, ought to be superinduced upon a real substratum of human character—not to be made, in a naked sort of way, to stand as the whole of the character itself. Othello is not jealousy, nor is Ophelia love. The former is a man overwhelmed with jealousy, and the latter is a woman, if not a lady, underneath all her affection. To make a good passionate romance, one ought accordingly to be able to construct a man or a woman, after doing which one may put the passion on. The homicidal heroine school have not shown that they can draw a man or a woman, and no attempts at giving with fidelity the shrieks or the extravagant gestures of passion would ever make up for the deficiency. They are thrown back, accordingly, on the last remaining resource —that of supplying in incident what is wanting in sentiment, humour, and passion. And when they are thus driven to incident, and incident alone, they ought not perhaps to be severely blamed for liking to have their incident of a good downright startling kind. As the firing is to consist entirely of blank cartridge, they prudently put plenty of powder in, or else there would be no bang.

The least examination of the sensational romances which we are discussing will show even a superficial critic that they are devoid of the qualities that are to be found in better works. It is not merely that they are sensational. They are without humour and unfinished as sketches of character and life. It is to a certain extent providential that it should be so. Heaven, which tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, also fits the workman for his task. Homicidal heroines could not be turned out by humorous writers. Such writers would be shocked at the extravagance of their own conceptions, and common sense and humour would tone the heroine down till she was hardly homicidal, or at all events hardly sensational at all. Becky Sharp, in *Vanity Fair*, is an instance in point. Mr. Thackeray's humour enabled him to put her into a novel without making the novel ridiculous or sensational. Take away Mr. Thackeray's humour and knowledge of character, and Becky Sharp would soon approximate to the Aurora Floyds or the Miss Gwilts of the day. As it is, she is as unlike them as a human being is unlike a ghoul. A strong proof of the inferiority of the modern article is afforded by the blunders in matters of detail into which the homicidal-heroine-maker almost invariably falls. Having to do with murderers and murderesses, he has naturally something to say to the police and to the law. Now it so happens that the procedure of a criminal court of justice is by no means complicated. A very little trouble and attention would be enough to familiarize anybody with it. Yet the homicidal-heroine-maker never seems able to take this simple trouble, such as it is. His judges and his counsel and his attorneys are as little like the real thing as his murderers and murderesses are like the murderers and murderesses that figure in the dock. Balzac would have been twenty times as careful over details that played a far less striking part in his story. The accuracy of Balzac in minutiæ is often overrated, but, taken at its lowest it is wonderful enough, considering the range of subjects which he has handled. The result is that the homicidal heroine cannot even succeed in being brought to justice with decent regularity. Deprive her of this last accessory, and, as she is not set off humorously or characteristically, or even as real criminals are set off with proper legal formalities what is she, and what is the novel that tells us about her, at the best? It has certainly a plot, and often an ingenious one. But for this, it would be a simple waxwork show. Two kinds of amusement are, however, to be derived from it—first, the amusement deducible from a clever conundrum or charade; and, secondly, the amusement that can be had for a shilling at Madame Tussaud's Chamber of Horrors. If Madame Tussaud could contrive a series of waxwork figures which would begin by looking like virtuous and lovely waxworks and end by turning into wax murderesses, she wold have accomplished in wax all that homicidal-heroine-makers accomplish ordinarily upon paper. As a matter of taste, we prefer the waxworks to the murderesses with Balmoral boots and devilish eyes that stare at the public out of so many works of fiction. They are quite as natural, and they do not degrade literature. Nor are they laughable, although they may be monstrous; which cannot be said of all the crime and crinoline to which we are daily introduced with extraordinary gravity, and even comical solemnity, by some writers of the present generation.

THINGS THAT ARE WORTH WHILE.

(From the Saturday Review, April 7.)

THE question how far what we have done, or are doing, or what comes before us to do, is "worth while," sounds so reasonable and philosophical that one is apt to think those ought to be the wisest persons who ask it oftenest, and act solely by the conclusions arrived at. Yet there is something in it that does not suit human nature, as, on closely inquiring, we observe that it is uniformly answered in one way; and, in fact, it is the one moral hindrance to all exertion, hampering not only questionable activity, but all activity whatever. In the first place, it is a question which is apt to obtrude itself at the moment for action. The letter-box closes, the train leaves, the opportunity passes, the occasion is lost, while one is still deliberating. If a man won't do anything till he can prove to his own satisfaction that it is indisputably worth while, he will not only not do that particular thing, but he will do nothing with a will; doubt clogs even the most inevitable habitual action, and all the mind's ingenuity is expended in reducing necessary exertion to a minimum. When once this humour takes hold of a man's mind, the question comes to be attractive for its own sake; it is speculation in a negative form—a calculation of chances in which risk has its charm. If it is ten to one, or even five to one, against the smallest effort being essential, he spares himself the trouble, not without a relish for the suspense which ensues till the issue is known. Many people give themselves extra and superfluous trouble in making assurance doubly sure; but this man, on the contrary, rather than waste labour and action of any kind in so prodigal a fashion, though it be but the exertion of asking his way, is resigned to an occasional disaster. If only justified by his calculation of chances, if he can prove a balance of probabilities on his side, he does not flinch from the consequences of his system; it was not worth while to act on a remote contingency.

In the case we are here supposing, a natural turn of mind is developed by practice into a defensive principle of inaction; passive inertia backs itself against the bustling precaution with which some men hedge themselves against mischance in the business of life. But this inquiry has a morbid attraction for minds of a very different order. Persons who are busy and energetic enough in their own line are often much too ready with it when things new and unaccustomed are proposed to them. Where the question thus systematically suggests itself, whether to man or boy, he is fixing himself in a groove and quenching the spirit of adventure. In youth, at any rate, there should be that briskness and power of enjoyment which thinks effort to attain it worth while. Not that the question in itself can ever be other than reasonable; but there are occasions when it is not well that it should too readily suggest itself—when the natural love of novelty and experiment should be suffered to play unchecked, when it is better to try and lose than never to try at all, better to make a rush, and encounter difficulty and disappointment, than ever to stand counting chances and balancing pros and cons. That extreme fear of failure, that dread of taking trouble in vain, which may be observed in some young people extending to the merest trifles, is fatal to expansion. A healthy growing mind ought to expect great things from the unknown. All pleasure and all attainment in a new field are indisolubly connected with some form of trial and experiment. "Nothing venture, nothing have."

But, however we may deprecate premature wisdom on this point as moral cowardice, the young philosopher might, if he only knew, retort upon his elder, who, having ventured in youth and perhaps succeeded in his venture, asks himself, in the end, Was it, after all worth while? There is to much trouble in all work, so much sweat of brow and brain, that the result of success is apt to look little better than slavery. It was an eminently successful poet who explained—

> The unhappy man who once has trailed a pen
> Lives not to please himself but other men.

Self-satisfaction fails the most sanguine at times. And how constantly must this occur where a faint or partial success is the fruit of long labours, as in the case of those amateur artists in different fields who have let slip the easy natural advantages that came to them for the weariness of driving an unready pen. Everybody is born into a place, which he can nurse into something if he sticks by it; was it worth while to desert it for the small rewards and considerations that have come to his share? He may ask the question, though he is perhaps the last man to come at a right answer. The picture we are apt to make to ourselves of what we might have been is of all self-portraits the most flattering and deceptive.

To think things worth while is not only a sign, but a great promoter, of cheerfulness, and, as opposed to giving in, is almost always wise. A Frenchwoman, however plain, thinks it worth while to consult the becoming; and the contrast between downright ugliness studied, alleviated, and made fresh and trim, and the same ugliness abandoned to its fate—as we have the opportunity not seldom of seeing it—is often more effective, as conveying a moral triumph, than that between mere prettiness and its opposite. It is a standing, walking moral—a lesson that things are never so bad but that it is worth while to make the best of them. People's habits in this respect very much depend on the view they take of the present. Now, in one sense, it is quite right to postpone the present to the future, but yet it is one of the commonest of all mistakes to defer the claims of the present to a future. This is what misers do, and people who wait for dead men's shoes; as well as discontented persons and dreamers generally. People of alert spirits, whatever their views, think more things worth while than their neighbours. Thus the preacher discourses to his congregation on the transitoriness of life, describes it movingly as a pilgrimage, and proves how little it signifies how we may be entertained by the way; but if he is of a brisk, stirring temperament we shall find him planning a thousand things for daily comfort and convenience which his hearers who are behind him in the theory of the pilgrim life do not think worth while. Perhaps, though occupying themselves but little with the shortness of life as a whole, their turn of mind is that very uncomfortable one which regards the particular stage through which they are now passing as too short, incomplete, and therefore unimportant, to bestow pains and interest upon. The waiter upon change will put off action till the change comes. Where is the good of reforms, renovations, and fresheners when the time may be so short? We prefer, as a rule, the energetic preacher of this world's vanity, who, though life is short, or because it is short, gives its minutes their due, and encumbers his heirs with no dilapidations. Not but what this may be overdone; for, of course, there is a strong disposition in busy minds to think things worth while that are not. There are undoubtedly seasons and spaces when it is wise to wait—when it is not worth while to commence any undertaking great or small. There are studies which it is not worth a man's while to take up, pursuits which it is not worth his while to follow, minutes and half-hours which it is not worth while to fill with an occupation. No doubt we have all our peculiar notions on this head. It does not seem to us worth while to read at dinner time, or out of doors, or to set oneself to learn a language in recurring spare moments; these acts come under the same category of virtues with the old housewife's economy of time which makes her sit up in bed to knit stockings in the dark, or rethread her needle, at infinite expense of time and eyesight, to save an inch of cotton. There are a vast number of small industries that are not worth the while of a man with one settled occupation which engages a fair portion of his time. We have not much faith in the achievements done in odd minutes. We believe there is usually more loss than gain by them, and that manners and conversation both suffer where there is this trick of thinking it worth while to pull out some implement of labour—pen pencil, or needle—at times when other people are content to seem unemployed, and are only busy in being agreeable and placing themselves at the service of their company. Nothing ministers so much to impatience as these habits. It is an evidence of thorough self-mastery when a man who knows how to use time has the sense to recognise when time is not worth using in any definite, ostensible way. Haydon tells us that Sir Walter Scott, going to see a picture of his on view, arrived before the door was open, but, hearing that the man would not be long, quietly sat down and waited, and thus was found by the delighted artist, who records it as a beautiful trait of this great genius. It was, in fact, not worth while to fill up the short interim; but how few men up in town for a day or two could have kept themselves thus reasonably serene!

We all have our opinions, but in truth no one can judge for another what is worth while. If a man has any one commanding talent, nothing is worth his while that distracts him from it, though it may carry the air of a respectable occupation. Wordsworth did not think it worth his while to read any authors but those who have clothed in words the grand catholic feelings that belong to the grand catholic situation of life, and clothed them in such words that human wit must despair of bettering them; yet it is well worth other people's while to read books of a lower range and of quite another order. People of genius constantly misjudge in this way. They are right in the abstract—right as far as they themselves are concerned, but not right for those they would legislate for. Thus it is very true that the passion for grottos a hundred years ago was absurd. We may wonder at Pope's spending money, time, and ingenuity, on a gloomy hole; but it might still be worth the while of the clever ladies and fine duchesses who threw their soul and fancy into this singular mania; the purposes for which they pursued it were answered. A man of commanding intellect decides for his daughter that it is not worth while to teach her music, for her ear is not perfect; or drawing, for her eye is not exact; or needlework, for that can be paid for; or housekeeping, for that servants can do; or to let her play croquet, for that is waste of time; or read novels, for they are frivolous. In his own case the argument may be perfect, and so it would be in hers if she inherited his mind; but in fact it may be worth her while to do them all. For our part, we hesitate to pronounce against any mania except in the abstract. Bazaars may be worth the while of the people who frequent them and get them up. So may cork models, Berlin wool, and collecting old postage stamps; it all depends upon what people have the opportunities and the native power to do. Certainly protests in such matters are not worth the while of any but original thinkers.

In the discussion of any question of this sort the end must of course be taken for granted. If a man goes twenty times to a ball and enjoys himself intensely when there, we own it to be worth while without entering into the reasonableness or ethics of dancing. If the people who stood the livelong day at the pit door to see Mrs. Siddons act cried to their hearts, content over the tragedy when it came, we must admit that, from their point of view, it was worth while, without deciding on the uses of the drama. In fact, the "worth while" ought not to enter into the sphere of morals. We do not discuss the argument that "it is never worth while to do a shabby thing," or that "it is always worth while to be civil," for this points should be settled on less selfish grounds. Still the mere speculation is a stretch of thought beyond the practice of many people, who, as they plan nothing beforehand, meditate on nothing that is past. The question is one that must be asked sometimes if we would go right in matters of pleasure, taste, and interest and get a knowledge of our real preferences; and a judicious habit of asking it may well train the mind to decide wisely on points infinitely more important.

A TALE OF HORROR.

(From "the Ghost at the Rath," in All the Year Round)

As soon as the night was pretty far advanced, I placed a ladder against the window which was least covered over with the ivy, and mounted it, having provided myself with a dark lantern. The moon rose full behind some trees that stood like a black bank against the horizon, and glimmered on the panes as I ripped away branches and leaves with a knife, and shook the old crazy casement open. The sashes were wrotten, and the fastenings easily gave way. I placed my lantern on a bench within, and was soon standing besides it in the chamber. The air was insufferably close and mouldly, and I flung the window open to the widest, and beat the bowering ivy still further back from about it, so as to let the fresh air of heaven blow into the place. I then took my lantern in hand, and began to look about me.

The room was vast and double; a velvet curtain hung between me and an inner chamber. The darkness was thick and irksome, and the scanty light of my lantern only tantalised me. My eyes fell on some grand spectral-looking candelabra furnished with wax-candles, which though black with age, still bore the marks of having been guttered by a draught that had blown on them fifty years ago. I lighted these; they burned up with a ghastly flickering, and the apartment, with its fittings, was revealed to me. These latter had been splendid in the days of their freshness; the appointments of the rest of the house were mean in comparison. The ceiling was painted with exquisite allegorical figures, also spaces of the walls between the dim mirrors and the sumptuous hangings of cirmson velvet, with their tarnished golden tassels and fringes. The carpet still felt luvurious to the thread, and the dust could not altogether obliterate the elaborate fancy of its flowery design. There were gorgeous cabinates laden with curiosities, wonderfully carved chairs, rare vases, and antique glasses of every description, under some of which lay little heaps of dust which had once no doubt been blooming flowers. There was a table laden with books of poetry and science, drawings and drawing materials, which showed that the occupant of the room had been a person of mind. There was also a writing table scattered over with yellow papers, and a work table at a window, on which lay reels, a thimble, and a piece of what had once been white muslin, but was now saffron colour, sewn with gold thread, a rusty needle sticking in it. This and the pen lying on the inkstand, the paper-knife between the leaves of a book; the loose sketches shaken out by the side of a portfolio, and the ashes of a fire on the grand mildewed hearth-place, all suggested that the owner of this retreat had been snatched from it without warning, and that whoever had thought proper to build up the doors, had also thought proper to touch nothing that had belonged to her. Having surveyed all these things, I entered the inner room, which was a bedroom. The furniture of this was in keeping with that of the other chamber. I saw dimly a bed enveloped in lace, and a dressing-table fancifully garnished and draped. Here I espied more candelabra, and going forward to set the lights burning, I stumbled against something. I turned the blaze of my lantern on this something, and started with a sudden thrill of horror. It was a large stone coffin. I own that I felt very strangely for the next few minutes. When I had recovered the shock, I set the wax-candles burning and took a better survey of this odd burial-place. A wardrobe stood open, and I saw dresses hanging within. A gown lay upon a chair, as if just thrown off, and a pair of dainty slippers were beside it. The toilet-table looked as if only used yesterday, judging by the litter that covered it; hair-brushes lying this way and that way, essence-bottles with the stoppers out, paint-pots uncovered, a ring here, a wreath of artificial flowers there, and in front of all that coffin, the tarnished cupids that bore the mirror between their hands, smirking down at it with a grim complacency. On the corner of this table was a small golden salver, holding a plate of some black mouldered food, an antique decanter filled with wine, a glass, and a phial with some thick black liquid, uncorked. I felt weak and sick with the atmosphere of the place, and I seized the decanter, wiped the dust from it with my handkerchief, tasted, found that the wine was good, and drank a moderate draught. Immediately it was swallowed I felt a horrid giddiness, and sank upon the coffin. A raging pain was in my head, and a sense of suffocation in my chest. After a few intolerable moments, I felt better, but the heavy air pressed on me stifling, and I rushed from this inner room into the larger and outer chamber. Here a blast of cool air revived me and I saw that the place was changed. A dozen other candelabra beside those I had lighted were flaming round the walls, the hearth was all ruddy with a blazing fire, everything that had been dim was bright, the lustre had returned to the gilding, the flowers bloomed in the vases. A lady was sitting before the hearth in a low arm-chair. Her light loose gown swept about her on the carpet, her black hair fell round her to her knees, and into it her hands were thrust as she leaned her forehead upon them and stared between them into the fire. I had scarcely time to observe her attitude when she turned her head quickly towards me, and I recognized the handsome face of the magnificent lady who had played such a sinister part in the strange scenes that had been enacted before me two nights ago. I saw something dark looming behind her chair, but I thought it was only her shadow thrown backward by the firelight. She arose and came to meet me, and I recoiled from her. There was something horridly fixed and hollow in her gaze, and filmy in the stirring of her garments. The shadow, as she moved, grew more firm and distinct in outline, and followed her like a servant where she went. She crossed half of the room, then beckoned me, and sat down at the writing-table. The shadow waited beside her, adjusted her paper, placed the ink-bottle near her and the pen between her fingers. I felt impelled to approach near her, and to take my place at her left shoulder, so as to see what she might write. The shadow stood at her other hand. As I became more accustomed to the shadow's presence he grew more lothsome and hideous. He was quite distinct from the lady, and moved independently of her with long ugly limbs. She hesitated about beginning to write, and he made a wild gesture with his arm, which brought her hand quickly on the paper, and her pen began to move at once. I needed not to bend and scrutinize in order to read what was written. Every word, as it was formed, flashed before me like a metor. "I am the spirit of Madeleine, Lady Thunder, who lived and died in this house, and whose coffin stands in yonder room among the vanities in which I delighted. I am constrained to make my confession to you, John Thunder, who are the present owner of the estates of your family." Here the pale hand trembled and stopped writing. But the shadow made a threatening gesture, and the hand fluttered on. "I was beautiful, poor, and ambitious, and when I entered this house first on the night of a ball given by Sir Luke Thunder, I determined to become its mistress. His daughter, Mary Thunder, was the only obstacle in my way. She divined my intention, and stood between me and her father. She was a gentle, delicate girl, and no match for me. I pushed her aside, and became Lady Thunder. After that I hated her, and made her dread me. I had gained the object of my ambition, but I was jealous of the influence possessed by her over her father, and I revenged myself by crushing the joy out of her young life. In this I defeated my own purpose. She eloped with a young man who was devoted to her, though poor, and beneath her in station. Her father was indignant at first, and my malice was satisfied; but as time passed on I had no children, and she had a son, soon after whose birth her husband died. Then her father took her back to his heart, and the boy was his idol and heir." Again the hand stopped writing, the ghostly head dropped, and the whole figure was convulsed. But the shawdow gesticulated fiercely, and cowering under its menace, the wretched spirit went on:—"I caused the child to be stolen away. I thought I had done it cunningly, but she tracked the crime home to me. She came and accused me of it, and in the desperation of my terror at discovery, I gave her poison to drink. She rushed from me and from the house in frenzy, and in her mortal anguish fell in the river. People thought she had gone mad from grief for her child, and committed suicide. I only knew the horrible truth. Sorrow brought an illness upon her father, of which he died. Up to the day of his death, he had search made for the child. Believing that it was alive, and must be found, he willed all his property to it, his rightful heir, and to his heirs for ever. I buried the deeds under a tree in the orchard, and forged a will, in which all was bequeathed to me during my life time. I enjoyed my state and grandeur till the day of my death, which came upon me miserably, and, after that, my husband's possessions went to a distant relation of his family. Nothing more was heard of the fate of the child who was stolen, but he lived and married, and his daughter now toils for her bread—his daughter, who is the rightful owner of all that is said to belong to you, John Thunder. I tell you this, that you may devote yourself to the task of discovering this wronged girl, and giving up to her that which you are unlawfully possessed of. Under the thirteenth tree, standing on the brink of the river at the foot of the orchard, you will find buried the genuine will of Sir Luke Thunder. When you have found and read it, do justice, as you value your soul. In order that you may know the grandchild of Mary Thunder when you find her, you shall behold her in a vision——." The last words grew him before me; the lights faded away, and all the place was in darkness, except one spot on the opposite wall. On this spot the light glimmered softly, and against the brightness the outlines of a figure appeared, faintly at first, but growing firm and distinct, became filled in and rounded at last to the perfect semblance of life. The figure was that of a young girl in a plain black dress, with a bright, happy face, and pale gold hair softly banded on her fair forehead. She might have been the twin-sister of the pale faced girl whom I had seen bending over the cradle two nights ago; but her healthier, gladder, and prettier sister. When I had gazed on her some moments, the vision faded away as it had come; the last vestige of the brightness died out upon the wall, and I found myself once more in total darkness. Stunned for a time by the sudden changes, I stood watching for the return of the lights and figures; but in vain. By-and-by my eyes grew accustomed to the obscurity, and I saw the sky glimmering behind the little window which I had left open. I could soon discern the writing-table beside me, and possessed myself of the slips of loose paper which lay upon it. I then made my way to the window. The first streaks of dawn were in the sky as I descended my ladder, and I thanked God that I breathed the fresh morning air once more, and heard the cheering sound of the cocks crowing. All thought of acting immediately upon last night's strange revelations, almost all memory of them was for the time banished from my mind by the unexpected trouble of the next few days. That morning I found an alarming change in Frank. Feeling sure that he was going to be ill, I engaged a lodging in a cottage in the neighbourhood, whither we removed before nightfall, leaving the accursed Rath behind us. Before midnight he was in the delirium of a raging fever. I thought it right to let his poor little *financée* know his state, and wrote to her, trying to alarm her no more than was necessary. On the evening of the third day after my letter went I was sitting by Frank's bedside, when an unusual bustle outside aroused my curiosity, and, going into the cottage kitchen, I saw a figure standing in the firelight which seemed a third appearance of that vision of the pale-faced golden-haired girl which was now thoroughly imprinted on my memory, a third, with all the woe of the first; and all the beauty of the second. But this was a living breathing apparition. She was throwing off her bonnet and shawl, and stood there at home in a moment in her plain black dress. I drew my hand across my eyes to make sure that they did not deceive me. I had beheld so many supernatural visions lately that it seemed as though I could scarcely believe in the reality of anything till I had touched it. "Oh, sir," said the visitor, "I am Mary Leonard, and are you poor Frank's friend? Oh, sir, we are all the world to one another, and I could not let him die without coming to see him?" And here the poor little traveller burst into tears. I cheered her as well as I could, telling her that Frank wood soon, I trusted, be out of all danger. She told me that she had thrown up her situation in order to come and nurse him. I said we had got a more experienced nurse than she could be, and then I gave her to the care of our landlady, a motherly countrywoman. After that I went back to Frank's bedside, nor left it for long till he was convalescent. The fever had swept away all that strangeness in his manner which had afflicted me, and he was quite himself again. There was a joyful meeting of the lovers. The more I saw of Mary Leonard's bright face the more thoroughly was I convinced that she was the living counterpart of the vision I had seen in the burial chamber. I made inquiries as to her birth, and her father's history, and found that she was indeed the grandchild of that Mary Thunder whose history had been so strangely related to me, and the rightful heiress of all those properties which for a few months only had been mine. Under the tree in the orchard, the thirteenth, and that by which I had seen the lady digging, were found the buried deeds which had been described to me. I made an immediate transfer of property, whereupon some others who thought they had a chance of being my heirs disputed the matter with me, and went to law. Thus the affair has gained publicity, and becomes a nine days' wonder. Many things have been in my favour, however: the proving of Mary's birth and of Sir Luke's will, the identification of Lady Thunder's handwriting on the slips of paper which I had brought from the burial chamber: also other matters which a search in that chamber brought to light. I triumphed, and I now go abroad, leaving Frank and his Mary made happy by the possessing of what could only have been a burden to me.

SUDDENLY all consciousness left my nose. I raised my hand and touched it; it might have been anybody else's nose. In fact, I was frost-bitten, and by my companions' directions I dubbed snow in my face till the sensation of cold and the returning redness of the skin (which frost-bite renders white as paper) showed that, in colonial phrase, the "frost was out."—*Journal of Two Months on the Tobique.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	1s. 11⅛d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	1s. 11⅛d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	1s. 11⅛d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand		1s. 10¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends .. .. ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay 15th May 1866. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	......	...	2s. 1d.
4 do.	do.	...	2s. 0¾d.
3 do.	do.	...	2s. 0½d.
2 do.	do.	...	2s. 0¼d.
1 month's	do.	...	2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England		...	2s.
On Ireland and Scotland		...	1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes		...	1s. 11½d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain.. .. .. 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 "
" " 12 " .. .. 6 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	....	2s. 0½d.	"
" 3	do.	....	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 2	do.	....	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 1	do.	....	2s. 0¼d.	"
On demand		....	2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland	do.	...	1s. 11½d.	"
On Ireland	do.	...		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.			1s. 11½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 3 " ... 4

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 *Shares of* £25 each, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE —64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain	4	do.
do. 6	do.	5	do.
do. 12	do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight.. .. .... at	2s. 1d.	per rupee.
4 "	2s. 0¾d.	"
3 "	2s. 0½d.	"
2 "	2s. 0¼d.	"
1 "	2s. 0¼d.	"
On Demand	2s. 0d.	"

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.

Bombay, 18th April 1863

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અને ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

दि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.

Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (S. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2	do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 1	do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" On demand	do.	2s.	0d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1	month's notice 3	per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at	2s. 0¾d.	"
3 do. ... ... at	2s. 0½d.	"
2 do. ... ... at	2s. 0¼d.	"
1 do. ... ... at	2s. 0¼d.	"
On Demand (Head Office) ... at	2s. 0d.	"

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent. Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 1st May 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાંઈના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्यांक आफ हींदुस्टान, चाइना, यड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	851,000
Reserve Fund	100,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER...The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12	months' notice	of withdrawal	6	per cent.	per annum.
Do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London	at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
"	4 "	2s.	0¾d.	"
"	3 "	2s.	0½d.	"
"	1 "	2s.	0¼d.	"
"	on Demand	2s.	0¼d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		2s.	0d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.		1s.	11½d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 4 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE	CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£250,000.
BEING PAID UP	£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALALL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" " 6 " " 5 "
" " 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 10th May 1866.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Effectual Aid.—In the sad time of sickness it is cheering to know that a remedy does exist, and that it can be procured at a little cost. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are invaluable in relieving pain, reducing inflammations, and regulating disordered actions. They never can be misapplied, nor can they under any circumstances cause mischief. Taken in appropriate doses, they are a blessing to the rich, when suffering from indigestion, gout, skin diseases, &c., and a boon to the poor when struck down by illness. Holloway's medicine should be in the possession of all soldiers, sailors, and emigrants, who will then be in a position to relieve pain and cure disease when medical assistance cannot be obtained.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 3 "	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
Do. Demand	.... } 2s. 0½d.	
Do. Scotland "	....	
Do. Ireland "	....	

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2	per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight	3	" "
Do. 6 "	4	" "
Do. 12 "	5	" "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 16th May 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling,* in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nyneetal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..at 2s.	1d. per Rupee.
4 do.	..at 2s.	0¾d. "
3 do.	..at 2s.	0½d. "
2 do.	..at 2s.	0¼d. "
1 do.	..at 2s.	0¼d. "
On demand	..at 2s.	0d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	..at 1s.	11½d.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	......at 1s.	11½d.

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do; and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent.	requiring twelve	months' notice of	withdrawal.
At 5	ditto,	nine	ditto.
At 4	ditto,	six	ditto.
At 3	ditto,	three	ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "DELHI."

	Rs.	
Ballads, Songs, and Poems, of Robin Hood	2	0
Lectures on Animal Chemistry. By W. Odling	3	8
Heaven our Home	1	4
Meet for Heaven	1	4
Life in Heaven	1	4
Cœlebs in search of a Cook, &c.	1	8
Letters on England. 2 vols. By Louis Blanc	12	0
Voices of Joy and Thanksgiving. A Collection of Sacred Poems for the Principal Festivals of the Christian Year. By C. E. B.	5	12
The Pretty Coloured Picture Book	3	12
Lady Flavia. By author of Lord Lynn's Wife	1	8
The Constable of France. By Jas. Grant	1	8
Hereward the Wake, "Last of the English." By the Rev. C. Kingsley. 2 vols.	15	12
Toilers of the Sea. 3 vols. By Victor Hugo. Authorized English translation, by W. M. Thomas	18	0
John Law the Projector. By W. H. Ainsworth	4	8
Vermont Vale; or, Home Pictures in Australia. By Maud J. Franc	3	12
Gay Deverell: a novel. By J. S. Le Fanu	4	8
English Composition and Rhetoric. A manual by Alex. Bain, M. A.	3	0
Scott's Novels—Vol. 1—Ivanhoe	3	8
Plain Rules for the Stable. By Prof. Gamgee	0	12
Thackeray's Pendennis. The Newcomes. The Virginians.—Each	5	4
——— Vanity Pair, Esmond.—Each	4	8
——— Miscellanies. 4 vols.	18	0
Gil Blas. Illustrated Edn. (Bohn's)	4	8
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book for 1866	4	8
The Nautical Almanac for 1866	3	0
Weale's Watch and Clock Making	2	12
Handybook Law of Master and Servant	0	12
——— Bills, Cheques, &c.	0	12
——— Banking	0	12
——— Bankruptcy	0	12
Chavasse's Advice to a Wife on all subjects	2	0
Baldwin on the Laws of Short Whist, &c.	2	12
Professor Rankine's Manual of Civil Engineering	12	8
Hursthouse's New Zealand, the Britain of the South	11	4
Hoppus's Practical Measurer	2	12
The Merchant's and Shipmaster's Ready Calculator	6	0
Captain Gronow's Celebrities of London and Paris	6	12
——— Last Recollections	5	12
Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar	9	8
——— Translation	6	0
The Language of Flowers	2	12
Chambers's Miscellaneous Questions, with answers, embracing Science, Literature, Arts, &c.	2	0
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome, with Ivry and the Armada	3	8
Mayhew's The Illustrated Horse Doctor. 5th Edn. 1865	14	0
Blaine's Outlines of the Veterinary Art. 7th Edn. 1865—By C. Steel, Vet. Surgeon	13	8
A digest of Mahomedan Law. By N. B. E. Baillie, Esq.	21	0
A History of the World, from the Earliest Records to the Present Time. By Philip Smith, B. A.—Vols. I., II., and III., Ancient History	28	8
Reynolds's Agnes. 2 vols.	9	12
——— The Young Duchess	4	12
Harmonium Instructors. 12 annas and	3	12
Song.—The Bride's Farewell	1	4
Quadrilles.—The Wedding	1	8
Vol. 11 Cornhill Magazine	5	12
Cover for Illustrated London News. July to Dec. '65.	2	0

Children's Picture Books, on cloth, in great variety.
Very thick and Superior Note Papers from Delarue.
14th May 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
PER STEAMER "MALTA,"
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND SOUND.

☞ *Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned.*

TERMS—CASH ONLY.

FLOWER SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties*	...Rs.	5	0
Fine double German Balsams	...Per ¼ ounce	1	8
Heartsease	ditto.	0	8
Carnations	ditto.	0	8
Mignionette	...Per ½ ounce	0	8
Scarlet Tom Thumb Nasturtium	ditto.	0	4
Coreopsis Tinctoria	ditto.	0	4
Crimson Candytuft	ditto.	0	4
Convolvulus Major	ditto.	0	4
Nemophila insignis	ditto.	0	4
Eschscholtzia Californica	ditto.	0	4
Sweet Peas	...Per ounce	0	8
VEGETABLE SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties†	...	5	0
Do. in packet of 36 varieties‡	...	15	0
PEAS, Rising Sun	...Per lb.	1	4
———Champion of England	... Ditto.	1	4
———Veitch's Perfection	...Ditto	1	8
CABBAGE, Early York	Per ounce	0	12
———, London Market	...Ditto	0	8
———, Nonpareil	...Ditto	0	8
CAULIFLOWER, London	Per ½ ounce	1	8
CUCUMBER, Southgate	...Ditto	1	0
———, Long prickly	...Ditto	1	0
———, Stockwood	...Ditto	1	0
———, Handglass	...Ditto	2	0
RADISH, Wood's frame	Per ounce	0	4
———, long scarlet	...Ditto	0	4
———, red turnip	...Ditto	0	8
———, white turnip	...Ditto	0	8
———, olive shaped salmon	...Ditto	0	12
TURNIP, red top stone	...Ditto	0	8
———, white ditto	...Ditto	0	8
———, early Dutch	...Ditto	0	8
———, Yellow Malta	...Ditto	0	8
———, Early Six Weeks	...Ditto	0	8
———, Snowball	...Ditto	0	8
BEANS, French§	...Per ½ lb.	0	12
BEET.—Lindsay's Superior dark red	...Per ounce	0	8
KNOLECOLE	ditto	0	8
WATER CRESS	ditto	1	0
LETTUCE.—White Cos	ditto	0	12
———Bath Cos	ditto	0	12
———Drumhead	ditto	0	6
ENDIVE.—Green curled	ditto	0	12
ONIONS.—White Spanish, James's Keeping, and White Globe	ditto	0	6
CELERY.—Crystal white, and Ivey's Nonsuch	ditto	0	8
CARROTS.—Early French Horn	ditto	0	6
———Early English, James's middle, Altringham, Long Surrey, and long orange	ditto	0	4
BROCCOLI.—Walcheren, and White Cape	ditto	0	12
———Purple Cape, and Early Covent Garden	ditto	0	8
SAGE, Thyme, Marjoram, and Summer Savory	ditto	0	6

Orders for the above are requested as early as possible, in order that the Seeds may reach their destination before the setting in of the wet weather. No order will be attended to unless accompanied by cash. All parcels will be sent "bearing," unless cost of full banghy postage is included in cash order in payment for the Seeds Whether sent "bearing" or "prepaid," the banghy charge for parcels is the same.

28th April, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

* Mignionette, Red Lavatera, Mixed Convolvulus Minor and Major, Silence Pendula, Mixed Sweet Peas, Yellow Lupine, Centranthus Macosiphon, Purple Candytuft, Clarkia Pulchella, Venus's Looking-Glass, Larkspur, New Yellow Miniature French Marigold, Campanula Pentagonia Alba, Saponaria Calabrica, Double Mixed Poppy, Lupinus Hortwegi Albus, Eutoca Wrangeliana, Leptosiphon Densiflorus, Nolana Atriplicifolia. Weight of parcel, 20 tolas.

† Parsnip, Celery, Cabbage (2 sorts,) Radish (2 sorts,) Endive, Knolekole, Lettuce (2 sorts,) Beet, Broccoli, Spinage. Weight of parcel, 100 tolas.

‡ All the above; also Cress, Scarlet Runners, Broad Windsor Beans, Early Long Pod Beans, Mustard, Vegetable Marrow, Scotch Kail, Hardy Green Colewort, Brussels Sprouts, Walcheren Broccoli, White Spanish Onion, Savoy, Cauliflower, Peas 2 sorts, &c. &c. &c. Weight of parcel 350 tolas.

§ Robins' egg dwarf, Canterbury dwarf, white dun dwarf, Newington wonder dwarf, dark dun dwarf, black speckled dwarf.

FOR SALE.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK
BENOIT
COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, in Tamarind Lane. opposite Jaffer's, Fort.

HARNESS JUST UNPACKED,

A few sets of best German Silver Ornamented double stitched and buckled Buggy and Carriage Harness, with Saddle Cloths, &c., complete, by Middlemore, of London. Priced moderate to ensure quick sale.

Also just Landed,

One handsome and fashionable Wagonette Mail Phaeton, with hood and canopy, lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones.

Two ditto ditto with reversible seats to back, lamps, pole, shafts and furniture, by Henderson & Co.

Two Cab Buggies with silver mounted lamps and furniture, by Hutchings and Otto, of Dorchester.

One handsomely shaped small sized Landau Sociable, with lamps and pole, by Startin.

One elegant small-sized Miniature Brougham, with circular class frontage and double venetians all round, by ditto.

One ditto ditto, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.

One handsome Cane-bodied Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton.

One handsome Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by Silk.

One slightly used shell pattern ditto, by ditto.

One Pill Box, with lamps and shaft, by Wilson, suitable for Doctors and Brokers, and other Carriages, to be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.

14th March 1866.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex Barque *Anazi* and *Premchund Roychund.*

A very elegant new four-seated Boat shaped open Carriage on C. Springs with very rich Mounted lamps, and furniture, pole bar, &c., Hammer, Cloth and a spare driving Box, built to order expressly for India, by Silk and Sons of Long acre and is worthy of inspection.

Three very handsome new English-built Malvern Dog Carts, with Patent leath Dash, Enamelled leather Apron, painted Brown, light green and dark blue, with handsome lamps, by McNaught and Smith, expressly built to order for the undersigned.

Just landed ex-*Hannibal.*

A very handsome English-built Brougham, with surrounding venitian lamps, pole, and shaft, by Andrews, Southampton.

One first-rate English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by Barker of London.

One Ditto on C. Spring, with lamps, by W. Kinross.

One Ditto Canbody Ditto, by T. Harton.

One Ditto very neat Park Phaeton, with rumble and spare moveable Board for Horse-keeper, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long acre.

One Ditto high Wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex-*Mahaluxmee.*

A very small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, for a single horse, by McNaught and Smith.

A very light new English-built single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*E. P. Bouverie,*

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by Newton.

Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse.*

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

Just Landed ex-*William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

One second hand fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, with a moveable driving coachbox and hind seat, to it with lamps. A neat, commodious, by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex-*Oberon.*

Two very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.

Two very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London.

A very neat English-built Mail Phaeton, by Jones.

A do. self-driving do., by Andrews, the both Carriages imported in January last.

Just received per last Overland Mail.

Few all-bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1½ yard thong.

Few Ladie's, Gentlemen, and Jockey Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.

JUST UNPACKED.

☞ A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre, and a first-rate English-built second-hand four seated small Open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, only Imported in November last.

Just Landed.

A few Iron, Carriage Lifter for Greasing, any kind of Carriages.

ALSO,

One second-hand single Horse, four-seated Miniature Brougham, with lamps, and shaft.

One Ditto, Dog Cart, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Carriage, Buggy, and Dog Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few Leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, Steel Pole Chains, and Leather Pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage Lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay 18th May 1866.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)—*Capital*—*One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq ....Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq.....................Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Fowler, Esq....................London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq................Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq...............London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.......................London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.....................Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq....Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq....................Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.................Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq..............Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.....................Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq................Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq..............London.
William Hind, Esq.....................Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq...................Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq...............Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq..............Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq...............London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq...................Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq...............Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq....................Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq...........London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq...........London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq......................Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq........Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq................Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.............Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, BEER, and BRANDIES:—

Brandy in Cases	Rs. 24	per dozen.
Port (Old)	20	"
Sherry (Pale Dinner)	20	"
Beer (Bass's)	6-8	"

SEVESTRE, PARKINS & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows:—

Champagne	Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases.	
Moselle	do.	do.
Hock	do.	do.
Sherry	do.	
Port	do.	
Claret	do.	do.
Brandy	do.	

SILLAR & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE	Quarts	in Case of	1	doz. each.
Do.	Pints	do.	3	"
MOSELLE	Quarts	do.	1	"
Do.	Pints	do.	3	"
HOCK	(Hockheimer)	Quarts. do.	1	"
Do	(Marcobrunner)	Qts. do.	1	"
Do	(Johannisberg)	Qts. do.	1	"
BRANDY			1	"
CLARET	(St. Julien)		3	"
Do.	(Larose)		3	"
EAU DE COLOGNE			6 Bottles in a Case.	

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES,
Just arrived ex *Rinaldo*

				Rs.
Sup. Champagne "La Perle," shipped by T. Newhouse				40
Sup. Champagne "Rubis"				42
Sparkling Moselle, No. 1		quarts	do.	26
Do.	do.	pints	do.	28
Do.	No. 2	quarts	do.	38
Do.	do.	pints	do.	40
Sparkling Moselle Muscatel, F. Kehrmann				30
Hock			do.	30
Schwarzhofberg, choice			do.	36
Johannisberg, choice			do.	26
Still Hochheim			do.	24
Hock, 1857		L. Meyer, Bass		24

CLARETS.

Chateau Milon	16
Light Breakfast Claret in 4 dozen cases	48
Strong Claret do.	60
Valinay Burgundy	20

Just landed, ex *Alma,* from Bordeaux.

Claret, Chateau de Frauds	18
Do. Vras C—n	21
Do. Bourgagne Beaune	24

SHERRIES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry, green seal, shipped by T. Newhouse	38
Champagne Cognac, No. 1	32
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter	Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per doz.

RHENISH WINES.

Still Niersteiner	Schmidt Brothers	12
Do. Hochheimer	do.	15
Do. Ruedesheimer	do.	19
Do. Liebfrauenmilch	do.	26
Do. Mariabaunner	do.	34

BRANDIES.

Brandy Cognac	15

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).	
" POONA	" "	Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad	" "	Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	" "	Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee	" "	Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut	" "	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	...	per dozen qts.	Rs.	40
Do. do. do.	...	" "	"	30
SHERRY, good	...	" "	"	30
Do. pale	...	" "	"	25
Do. do.	...	" "	"	18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle	...	" "	"	26
Do. a fine old Wine	...	" "	"	22
Do. a good Wine	...	" "	"	18
TENT WINE	...	" "	"	29
BRANDY, Pale	...	" "	"	36
Do. do.	...	" "	"	26
SPIRITS—Hollands	...	" "	"	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	...	" "	"	36
do.	...	" pts.	"	16
Noyeau	...	" qts.	"	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	...	" "	"	21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	...	" pts.	"	8
Breakfast	...	" qts.	"	12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS.—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

SELECTED SHERRIES.

		Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine	...Rs.	42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal	...	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal	...	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied	...	28	0
PORTS.			
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal	...	30	10
Second quality, Red Seal	...	24	10
CLARETS.			
Chateaux Margaux	...Rs.	34	0
Leoville	...	28	0
St. Julien	...	22	0
Medoc	...	16	9
Medoc Petit	...	12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*			
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co.	...Rs.	44	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co.	...	44	24
Mumm's, best dry	...	44	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.			
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz	...	40	21
Sauterne, best	...	26	0
SPIRITS.			
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen	...Rs.	30	0
Good, second quality	...	24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe	...	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord	...	20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case)	...	30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL	...	31	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves)	...	20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.			
Curagoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles	...	42	0
Maraschino un Zara	...	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)	...	30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg)	...	24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.)	...	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)	...	30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe	...	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy	...	24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters	...	24	12

BEERS.
Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.
STOUTS AND PORTERS.
Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N. B.—Priced Catalogues on application.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do.	40
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	24
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW, with immediate possession and occupancy till 30th September, at Rs. 400 per month. Address "B," Office of this Paper.

TO LET, four airy BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, 3 BUNGALOWS at Foras Road and 4 at Grant Road. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, four BUNGALOWS on Bandora Hill, facing the sea. Rent Rs. 40, 130, 150, and 200 per mensem. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, several OFFICES, SHOPS, GODOWNS and RESIDENCES in the Fort. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an airy BUNGALOW with Garden, situate on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by Lieut.-Col. VINCENT. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—TO LET, capacious GODOWNS at the Victoria Bunder, well adapted for STORING COTTON IN. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to B. F. CAMA.
No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large one storied newly-built BUNGALOW, assessed under No. 31, with a large Garden surrounding it, situate at Girgaum Back Road, leading to Cumballa or Gowalla Tank Road, near Juggonnath Sunkersett's Garden House, with the accommodation of a spacious Stable and Out Rooms, fit for a large Family or a Gentleman to live in, having a Vehar Water Pipe and a large Well in the Compound. Apply to

RAGHUNATHGHUR RATTEEGHUR,
No. 71, Bazaar Gate, Fort.
4th May 1866

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, (in whole or in part), from 1st June, the PREMISES presently occupied by the East India Bank. Apply to the Manager.
Bombay, 11th May 1866.

TO LET, LALL BAUGH, Parell; a GODOWN in Mody Street; and "EWART'S LODGE" at Matheran. Apply to
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 10th May 1866.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
7, Church Lane, Fort.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.

WALLACE & Co.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 noon, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Shop No. 2, Meadow Street, a quantity of Office and Shop Fittings, consisting of Screens, Chairs, Back ground for use of Photographers, Cameras, Lenses, Sewing Machines, Punkah, Writing Desk, Tables for working Photography, Oil Paintings, Shelves, Glassdoor Cupboards, Looking-glass, Carpets, Coir Mattings, &c., &c.

May be seen on Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th instant.

ON COMMISSION.

Johnson's Stereoscopic Views of places of note in the Western Presidency.

One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies, by Sprague of Finsbury, London.

Firth and Sturdy's Brandy, highly recommended. A very small quantity now left.

Just received a fresh batch of superior Neilgherry Tea.

A small consignment of Potash, just landed and in excellent order.

One excellent Jubbulpore Tent, 18 by 18 with 3 feet Verandah all round—only sold because the owner has no use for it: may be seen on giving a fortnight's notice.

JOHNSTON & Co.
Church Gate Street, 19th May 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, as they lie there

On account of Atmaram Mahadowjee;—
104 logs Teak.
And on account of Burjorjee Rustomjee:—
545 ditto ditto.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,
20 Bales Grey Madapollams.
12 " " Jacconets.
15 " " Shirtings.
17 " " T. Cloth.
10 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
5 " T. Red Sarries.
4 " White Shirtings.
10 Bales Mule and Water Twist.
2 Casks Earthenware of new patterns.
1 Case 75 Catties Cachuck and Toolse Silk.
On account of the indentor, Hassum Khakee & Co.—
2 Cases Wall Lamps per *Compta.*
On account of Oosman Cader, by order of Nancy Dewjee—
6 Bales Paleto Cloth.
A few cases Crosse and Blackwell's Oilmanstores, consisting of Sauces, Pickles, Syrup, Jams in tin, Herring, à la Sardin, Sallad Oil, Asparagus, French Olives, and Cape's essence of Coffee, &c.
2 Cases Mail Axels.
6 Bags Horse Hair.
2 Cases Hosery, consisting of Socks, Stockings, Gloves, Shirts, &c., &c.
2 Cases Dhoties.

SALE OF DEAL BOARDS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Elphinstone Bunder, the following Deal Boards.—

71	Pieces, 1 inch thick,	867	feet.
599	" 1¼ "	7387	"
228	" 1½ "	3406	"
311	" 2 "	9750	"
1101	" 3 & 4 "	43215	"

25 per cent deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.
(To close an account.)
28 Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1¼ to 5 inches thick.
66 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar, House Line.
Bombay, 19th May 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.
500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
200 " " Domestics.
300 " " T. Cloths.
2 Cases Picture and Oil Painting in Gilt Frames.
40 " superior Rubiu Red Champagne.
4 Pairs large size Looking Glasses.

By order of the Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Daver and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned first purchasers the following Goods—

Cowasjee Sorabjee.
C S / 1 | 12—3 Cases plate Glasses.
4 Pieces Looking Glasses.
Dawoodbhoy Nabboobhoy.
1591 | 1627—5 Cases Venecian Beads.
Hassonally Isoobjee.
1057—1076 | 77—3 Cases Beads.
Caderbhoy Rahimbhoy.
1357 | 64—1 Case Ultamarine.
Abdoolally Ahmedjee.
A A I I / 1—1 Case Amber Beads.
Madowjee Luckhmidass.
L X C / 1106 | 1115—3 Cases White Striped Dorias.
Moola Surraffally Vallijee.
200 Reams Foolscap Papers.
D. Sykes & Co.
2744/45, 2768/69, 2770/75, 2928/35, 2970/77, 2978/82 } 24 Cases Chandliers and Sundry Glassware.
C V & Co. / 458 | 60—3 Cases Gilt Frames.
Aba Fakira.
19 Cases Glassware.

By order of Messrs. A. H. Huschke and Co., and on account and risk of the undermentioned indentors Tyabally Ismalljee.

T I /2731 | 32, 22 | 26—5 Cases Hardware.
Caderbhoy Rahimbhoy.
K R / 5 | 9—4 Cases Paint Brushes.
Hessoobjee Iderally.
I H / 1 | 4—4 Cases Paint Brushes.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 19th May 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

On account of the Executors of the late Mr. William Brown—
A Pearl Bracelet containing 429 Pearls.
4 dozen Quarts of Champagne.
10-12 dozen Pints. "
One case containing 24 pieces of Imitation Leather for lining furniture.
On account and risk of Ruttonjee Jevanjee Mowjee,—
1 Handsome Circular fronted Brougham, Silver Mounted Plaid Pattern
1 Superior Silver Mounted Dog Cart.
1 Silver Mounted C. Spring Buggy.

AT 1 P. M.
A powerful Chesnut Carriage Horse, goes in single and double Harness.
A handsome Bay Arab Phaeton Horse.
4 Draught Buffaloes.
A handsome Carriage and pair of Chestnut Horses with Harness complete.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE, &c., NEAR THE P. & O. COMPANY'S DOCK YARD, MAZAGON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Queen's Ware, &c., of W. BARKER, Esq., at his residence, near the P. and O. Company's Dock Yard, Mazagon, the same consists of Cut Glass Ware, neat Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets, Plated Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Stands, Tea Set, Bread Basket, Spoons and Forks, Knives, &c., Blackwood Carved Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Couches, Teapoys, Sideboard, Screens, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, four-post Bedstead, Wardrobe, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Table Cutlery, Carpets, Pictures, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

NOTICE.—Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, this day, Saturday, the 19th May, instant, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, by the instructions of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgager, Mr. Thomas Douglas Hewett, the following horses, ponies and brougham, viz:—

One Bay Australian Gelding, known by the name of "Robin Hood."
One Chesnut, Australian entire, known by the name of "Whitefoot."
One Grey Persian Horse
One Bay Persian Horse.
One Bay Gulf Arab Horse.
One pair of Chesnut Gulf Arab Horses.
One pair of Pegu Ponies.
One light and roomy Brougham of excellent make and shape by "Jones," the well-known carriage builder.

The above horses may be seen at the Veterinary and Livery Stables, at Byculla, and the Brougham at the Clarendon Family Hotel.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY next, the 25th instant, at 4 P. M., the undermentioned four lots of landed property, by order of the Mortgagees Huckma Dhurmajee, Mulchund Daya, Dada Dhinna, Muttan Futta, Heera Mala and Walchund Deuchund and on account of the Mortgagers Calee Govind Muccoond, Deuchund Muccoond and Premabae, widow of Muccoond Jeevun, viz.

LOT No. 1.

All that messuage tenement or dwelling house No. 136, standing on the Fazendaree ground, situate at Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the Byculla Road, on the West by the house of Tookaram Mayhare, on the North by a foot path, and on the South by the public drain.

LOT No. 2.

All that messuage tenement or dwelling house No. 125, standing on Fazendaree ground, situate at Byculla and bounded on the East by the Parell Road, on the West by the vacant ground of the said mortgagers, on the North by the house and property of the mortgagers next hereafter described, and on the South by the passage.

LOT No. 3.

All that messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises No. 124, standing on Fazendaree ground, situate at Byculla, and adjoining the premises lastly hereinbefore described, and bounded on the East by the Parell Road, on the West by the vacant ground of the said mortgagers, on the North by the house of Merwanjee Nanabhoy, and on the South by the house and premises, lastly hereinbefore described.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 252, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 103, and bounded on the East by the ground of Sonabae, widow, on the West by a public passage, on the North by the Batty ground of Shapoorjee Cappawalla, and on the South by the Batty fields of Domingo Souza.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Smith Keynton & Co., to submit to Public Auction, on account of the concerned, towards the end of May next, a magnificent suite of Gilt Furniture of the most expensive description, manufactured expressly for a native gentleman in Bombay; also a variety of other first-class goods imported by the same Firm.

Further particulars and time and place of sale will be announced shortly.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th May 1866.

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